

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS

Copyright 1920 by
The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1920

VOL. XII, NO. 40

INNER HISTORY OF THE STAND AGAINST GREECE IN THRACE

Writer Describes Failure and Its Consequence of American Missionaries to Appreciate Unique Position of Greek Church

The following article represents the views of the well-known authority on Balkan questions, Mr. Leon Savadjian, director of *La Revue des Balkans*. The first part of this article appeared in *The Christian Science Monitor* of January 8.

II
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Both Great Britain and France seemed very well disposed to help the Greek race to realize their aspirations of liberating Macedonia, Epirus, Thrace, Constantinople, and Asia Minor. The Greek power in Thrace and at Constantinople was directly antagonistic to the aspirations of Russia, which was dreaming to establish herself on the Bosphorus and thus to become the mistress of the eastern Mediterranean. To realize her dreams, Russia could not succeed otherwise than by opposing the Greek forces with some other force which would be easily assimilated by Russia. It was necessary for Russia to set her foot outside of Constantinople by land. The only country which offered such a door to Russia was that part inhabited by the Bulgarian people.

Up to the beginning of the nineteenth century the only nationality which had not begun to stir for its independence from Turkey was the Bulgarian nationality. The Bulgarian peasants were satisfied with Turkish rule. But Russian propaganda began to work among them to awaken in them a nationalistic conscience and a desire for independence. The Bulgarian race, however, inhabited only a small part of the Balkan peninsula. South of Bulgaria extended eastern Roumelia, and to the west Macedonia, and between eastern Roumelia and Constantinople, the Province of Adrianople. These provinces were inhabited by a people of the Greek race and also of peoples which, while speaking Slavic dialects, believe themselves to be, and take pride in calling themselves Greeks.

They were grateful to the Greek Orthodox church for the protection accorded them against Turkish oppression and forced Muhammadizing. So long as these Slavophones were attached to the Greek church they were Greeks in sentiment and were ready to sacrifice themselves for the Greek nationality. The Pan-Slavists realized that the power of the Greek church was tremendous and that if the Pan-Slavic movement was to succeed in the Balkans it was necessary either to destroy the influence of the Greek church or to detach from its influence, if not all the Balkan peoples, at least the Slavophones. Accordingly the Russian propaganda poured out millions of rubles both in rousing the Bulgarian people to demand an independent church, and in persuading the sultans to permit the creation of a Bulgarian exarchate.

Russian Intrigue
Thus, from 1878, under the auspices of the Pan-Slavists, a struggle began in the Balkans. The Bulgarians with the Russians were working hand in hand to make all the Christians in Thrace and in Macedonia deny their allegiance to the Greek Orthodox church and to recognize the Bulgarian exarchate. The Russians and the Bulgarians openly attacked the Greek church. The sultans, who fully realized the enormous temporal power exerted within their empire by the Greek patriarchs, welcomed the Russo-Bulgarian attempts to tear down the prestige of the Greek church at Constantinople, Smyrna, and Marsovan in Anatolia, where the attendance is more than 55 per cent Greek. In the case of Robert College in Constantinople, the catalogue for 1913 records that the Greek attendance is 54 per cent, whereas the Bulgarian is only 10 per cent.

The Greek people are now finally realizing their mistake in not having taken into their confidence the well-intentioned American missionaries. That neither the Greek church, nor the Greek people, as a whole, are in any way actuated by intolerance of the beliefs and the activities of the missionaries, can be readily shown by reference to the registers of the American missionary schools in Constantinople, Smyrna, and Marsovan in Anatolia, where the attendance is more than 55 per cent Greek. In the case of Robert College in Constantinople, the catalogue for 1913 records that the Greek attendance is 54 per cent, whereas the Bulgarian is only 10 per cent.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Published daily, except Sundays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, \$10 per year. Single copy, one year, \$1.00; 50 cents, month, 25 cents. Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

the fear of the Greeks that the activities of the missionaries would embolden the Turks and the Pan-Slavists to tear down the only protection which Hellenism had against both enemies, namely, the Greek church.

Nor did the missionaries possess those qualifications necessary to understand the Greek people. The missionaries were good and honest people who left America to go among the Balkan peoples to help them both spiritually and intellectually. They were going to the Balkan peoples to do them good, to serve them. They possessed neither historical knowledge of the Balkan Peninsula nor any insight into the aspirations and the desires of the Greek people. They were altogether ignorant of the fact that the Greek church had been the only protection to the Christians and especially to the Greeks against the power of the Turks.

Unfortunate Misunderstanding

Thus a misunderstanding was created between Greeks and missionaries. Both parties were well meaning. Both were ignorant of the motives and the aspirations of each other. The Turks and the Bulgarians were very quick to grasp the opportunity to use the missionaries as tools in their efforts to tear down the prestige of the Greek church. The missionaries were welcomed in Bulgaria and in Turkey. There they have been working in the last half century, devoting their lives, their energies, and their hearts to the welfare of Bulgarians and Turks. They have identified themselves with the wishes and aspirations of those people. Thinking that the Greeks were inimical to them and inaccessible, they have not tried to study the Greek mind and the Greek aspirations.

All their sympathies have naturally been with the Turks and the Bulgarians. The missionaries have made good friends in Bulgaria, and they have made good friends among the Turks. In the last 50 years in the minds of the Balkan peoples the solution of the Balkan problems has been constantly in the forefront. National sentiments have grown exceedingly strong among the Balkan peoples. It was very natural that the nationalist fanaticism of the Balkan peoples should infect the American missionaries who live among them. They, too, like the peoples among whom they lived, became irreconcilable nationalists, believe themselves to be, and take pride in calling themselves Greeks.

They were grateful to the Greek Orthodox church for the protection accorded them against Turkish oppression and forced Muhammadizing. So long as these Slavophones were attached to the Greek church they were Greeks in sentiment and were ready to sacrifice themselves for the Greek nationality. The Pan-Slavists realized that the power of the Greek church was tremendous and that if the Pan-Slavic movement was to succeed in the Balkans it was necessary either to destroy the influence of the Greek church or to detach from its influence, if not all the Balkan peoples, at least the Slavophones. Accordingly the Russian propaganda poured out millions of rubles both in rousing the Bulgarian people to demand an independent church, and in persuading the sultans to permit the creation of a Bulgarian exarchate.

Russian Intrigue

Thus, from 1878, under the auspices of the Pan-Slavists, a struggle began in the Balkans. The Bulgarians with the Russians were working hand in hand to make all the Christians in Thrace and in Macedonia deny their allegiance to the Greek Orthodox church and to recognize the Bulgarian exarchate. The Russians and the Bulgarians openly attacked the Greek church. The sultans, who fully realized the enormous temporal power exerted within their empire by the Greek patriarchs, welcomed the Russo-Bulgarian attempts to tear down the prestige of the Greek church at Constantinople, Smyrna, and Marsovan in Anatolia, where the attendance is more than 55 per cent Greek. In the case of Robert College in Constantinople, the catalogue for 1913 records that the Greek attendance is 54 per cent, whereas the Bulgarian is only 10 per cent.

The Greek people are now finally realizing their mistake in not having taken into their confidence the well-intentioned American missionaries. That neither the Greek church, nor the Greek people, as a whole, are in any way actuated by intolerance of the beliefs and the activities of the missionaries, can be readily shown by reference to the registers of the American missionary schools in Constantinople, Smyrna, and Marsovan in Anatolia, where the attendance is more than 55 per cent Greek. In the case of Robert College in Constantinople, the catalogue for 1913 records that the Greek attendance is 54 per cent, whereas the Bulgarian is only 10 per cent.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Published daily, except Sundays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, \$10 per year. Single copy, one year, \$1.00; 50 cents, month, 25 cents. Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

INDEX FOR JANUARY 9, 1920

Business and Finance.....	Page 9
Stock Market Quotations.....	9
Savings Banks' Deposits Gain	
Government Wool Auction Sales	
Shoe Buyers	
Dividends	
Editorials.....	Page 16
Public Schools Gasping for Life	
Satellite Towns	
Hudson Bay Lands and the Soldier	
The Resources of Maine	
The Edgware Road	
Notes and Comments	
Education.....	Page 14
Modern Greece and Korytza—1	
A University Branch Commanded	
The Shortage of Teachers	
Textbooks for Schools in Russia	
The Teaching of Public Speaking	
Education Notes	
General News—	
Further Attack on Sedition Bill.....	1
Sir Joseph Byrne Is Dismissed.....	2
Paris, Vetoed for Referendum on	
Peace Treaty.....	3
Legislature Bars Five Socialists.....	3
World Leaders in War Commanded.....	2
Democrats to Go to San Francisco.....	2
General Denikin Loses Taganrog.....	
Benefits Marked Under Prohibition.....	4
Plumb Plan for Industry Offered.....	4
Police State Laid to Commission.....	4
American Day Wanted.....	4
Restriction of Demand Advised.....	5
Second Inaugural of Calvin Coolidge.....	5
Britain's Balance Sheet Set Forth.....	5
Business and Finance.....	Page 9
Stock Market Quotations.....	9
Savings Banks' Deposits Gain	
Government Wool Auction Sales	
Shoe Buyers	
Dividends	
Editorials.....	Page 16
Public Schools Gasping for Life	
Satellite Towns	
Hudson Bay Lands and the Soldier	
The Resources of Maine	
The Edgware Road	
Notes and Comments	
Education.....	Page 14
Modern Greece and Korytza—1	
A University Branch Commanded	
The Shortage of Teachers	
Textbooks for Schools in Russia	
The Teaching of Public Speaking	
Education Notes	
General News—	
Further Attack on Sedition Bill.....	1
Sir Joseph Byrne Is Dismissed.....	2
Paris, Vetoed for Referendum on	
Peace Treaty.....	3
Legislature Bars Five Socialists.....	3
World Leaders in War Commanded.....	2
Democrats to Go to San Francisco.....	2
General Denikin Loses Taganrog.....	
Benefits Marked Under Prohibition.....	4
Plumb Plan for Industry Offered.....	4
Police State Laid to Commission.....	4
American Day Wanted.....	4
Restriction of Demand Advised.....	5
Second Inaugural of Calvin Coolidge.....	5
Britain's Balance Sheet Set Forth.....	5
Business and Finance.....	Page 9
Stock Market Quotations.....	9
Savings Banks' Deposits Gain	
Government Wool Auction Sales	
Shoe Buyers	
Dividends	
Editorials.....	Page 16
Public Schools Gasping for Life	
Satellite Towns	
Hudson Bay Lands and the Soldier	
The Resources of Maine	
The Edgware Road	
Notes and Comments	
Education.....	Page 14
Modern Greece and Korytza—1	
A University Branch Commanded	
The Shortage of Teachers	
Textbooks for Schools in Russia	
The Teaching of Public Speaking	
Education Notes	
General News—	
Further Attack on Sedition Bill.....	1
Sir Joseph Byrne Is Dismissed.....	2
Paris, Vetoed for Referendum on	
Peace Treaty.....	3
Legislature Bars Five Socialists.....	3
World Leaders in War Commanded.....	2
Democrats to Go to San Francisco.....	2
General Denikin Loses Taganrog.....	
Benefits Marked Under Prohibition.....	4
Plumb Plan for Industry Offered.....	4
Police State Laid to Commission.....	4
American Day Wanted.....	4
Restriction of Demand Advised.....	5
Second Inaugural of Calvin Coolidge.....	5
Britain's Balance Sheet Set Forth.....	5

LEGISLATURE BARS FIVE SOCIALISTS

Action Taken in New York on General Ground of Their Political Beliefs, Pending an Inquiry Into Qualifications

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—The New York Legislature has refused to seat five Socialists elected from New York City, pending an investigation by the Judiciary Committee of their qualifications for membership. The chairman of this committee probably will be Senator Louis M. Martin, chairman pro tem of the Lusk committee investigating the actions of the Lusk committee.

Party, agitation, education, and organization in the political and industrial field, and organization of workers especially for expression of social dissatisfaction through their unions and the ballot box. They would continue to counsel a transformation of society in the direction of industrial democracy, in an orderly and legal manner. As in the past, they added, the result of such procedure as their exclusion could only be to arouse additional interest in the ideas they represent. Asserting that they had nothing to apologize for, they summoned the American people to save their country "from their usurpers, who would make it into a new tzar-dom."

LABOR PARTY CONDEMNS ACTION

The executive committee of the American Labor Party, standing for constitutional and legal means of protecting the rights of the people and making any necessary changes in the government, said the Legislature's action would do more to propagate "doctrines of violent revolutionary change than could possibly have been done by any plotters or secret agents from Europe."

James P. Holland, president of the New York State Federation of Labor, said to this news office: "While I am not in sympathy with the Socialists in any way I believe that the Legislature has no right to unseat duly elected representatives of the people until it has convicted them of sedition, obstruction of the draft, or some other violation of the laws of the state."

Maj. F. H. LaGuardia, newly-elected President of the Board of Aldermen, said:

"It seems to me to be a grave mistake. If we keep on at this rate, we shall build up a radical party in this country."

Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, former chairman of the New York State League of Women Voters, said:

"The idea of undertaking to unseat people on general party principles without any overt act is unspeakable. It is aiming at the very root of the American Government."

MR. WHITMAN'S OPINION

Charles S. Whitman, former Governor of the State, said:

"It is a clear case of political persecution."

Herbert S. Houston, an official of the League to Enforce Peace, said that such action was a challenge to constitutional freedom as well as to radicalism.

Francis M. Scott, former justice of the Supreme Court, considered it a good thing. Personally, he would exclude the Socialists from everything.

BURDEN OF GOVERNMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—A new Labor movement of great magnitude took definite shape in London today, when the Miners' Federation decided to begin a campaign for higher wages or cheaper coal—domestic consumers suffer for sake of exports

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The continuation of the railwaymen's conference without a decision means that no positive resolution to reject the terms definitely and finally is to be taken, and that therefore no danger of an immediate strike movement arises. The terms will simply not be accepted.

The day was, however, passed in

discussing details of complicated and voluminous schedules covering many grades, explanations being asked for and demands made clear, so that the executive can go back to negotiate with the government knowing exactly what the delegate meeting desires it to press for. Various views have been expressed and an effort is being made to discover what the majority insists on.

Probably a sliding scale to meet the cost of living will be accepted ultimately, if the government agrees to the revisions intended to remove the anomalies and inequalities complained of.

The task of the executive and the officials is, probably, the hardest ever set for trade union negotiators over here, owing to the conflicting interests of the men affected, the difficulty of standardizing wages without injustice and the inability of the delegates to agree unanimously on the counter-proposals for submission to the government.

The day was, however, passed in

discussing details of complicated and voluminous schedules covering many grades, explanations being asked for and demands made clear, so that the executive can go back to negotiate with the government knowing exactly what the delegate meeting desires it to press for. Various views have been expressed and an effort is being made to discover what the majority insists on.

Probably a sliding scale to meet the

cost of living will be accepted ultimately, if the government agrees to the revisions intended to remove the anomalies and inequalities complained of.

The task of the executive and the officials is, probably, the hardest ever set for trade union negotiators over here, owing to the conflicting interests of the men affected, the difficulty of standardizing wages without injustice and the inability of the delegates to agree unanimously on the counter-proposals for submission to the government.

The day was, however, passed in

discussing details of complicated and voluminous schedules covering many grades, explanations being asked for and demands made clear, so that the executive can go back to negotiate with the government knowing exactly what the delegate meeting desires it to press for. Various views have been expressed and an effort is being made to discover what the majority insists on.

Probably a sliding scale to meet the

<p

ity of the Senate. He stands, as he has always stood, for the Treaty as it is. The issue is clearly drawn. The President rejects the reservations intended to safeguard the sovereignty and independence of the United States. He places himself squarely behind nationalism as against nationalism.

"I had hoped that in the Senate we might come together and ratify the Treaty protected by the principles set forth in the 14 reservations. The President I fear has made this hope impossible. If it is impossible, then we must bear the delay inseparable from the President's attitude and appeal to the people which I for one shall gladly welcome."

President's Letter

Mr. Wilson Proposes National Referendum on Peace Treaty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—President Wilson's letter to the chairman of the Democratic National Committee, read at the Jackson Day dinner in this city, last evening, follows:

My Dear Mr. Chairman:

It is with keenest regret I find I am to be deprived of the pleasure and privilege of joining you and the other loyal Democrats who are to assemble tonight to celebrate Jackson Day and renew their vows of fidelity to the great principles of our party, the principles which must now fulfill the hopes not only of our people, but of the world.

The United States enjoyed the spiritual leadership of the world until the Senate of the United States failed to ratify the Treaty by which the belligerents sought to effect the settlements for which they had fought throughout the war. It is inconceivable that at this supreme crisis and final turning point in the international relations of the whole world, when the results of the great war are by no means determined and are still questionable and dependent upon events which no man can foresee or count upon, the United States should withdraw from the concert of progressive and enlightened nations by which Germany was defeated, and all similar governments (if the world be so unhappy as to contain) were warned of the certain consequences of any attempt of a like iniquity, and yet that is the effect of the course the Senate of the United States has taken with regard to the Treaty of Versailles.

War With Germany Still On

Germany is beaten, but we are still at war with her, and the old stage is reset for a repetition of the old plot. It is now open again to every sort of intrigue. The old spires are free to resume their former abominable activities. They are again at liberty to make it impossible for governments to be sure what mischief is being worked among their own people; what internal disorders are being fomented. Without the covenant of the League of Nations, there may be as many secret treaties as ever to destroy the confidence of governments in each other, and their validity cannot be questioned. None of the objects we professed to be fighting for has been secured or will be without this nation's ratification of the Peace Treaty and its entry into the covenant.

This nation entered the great war to vindicate its own right and to protect and preserve free government. It went into the war to see it through to the end and the end has not yet come. It went into the war to make an end of militarism, to furnish guarantees to weak nations and to make a just and lasting peace. It entered it with noble enthusiasms.

Action of Senate Not Accepted

Five of the leading belligerents have accepted the Treaty, and formal ratifications will soon be exchanged. The question is, whether this country will enter and enter wholeheartedly. If it does not do so, the United States and Germany will play a lone hand in the world. The maintenance of the peace of the world and the effective execution of the Treaty depend upon the wholehearted participation of the United States. I am not stating it as a matter of power. The point is that the United States is the only Nation which has sufficient moral force with the rest of the world to guarantee the substitution of discussion for war.

If we keep out of this agreement, if we do not give our guarantees, then another attempt will be made to crush the new nations of Europe. I do not believe this is what the people of this country wish or would be satisfied with. Personally I do not accept the action of the Senate of the United States as the decision of the nation. I have asserted from the first that the overwhelming majority of the people of this country desire the ratification of the Treaty, and my impression to that effect has recently been confirmed by the unmistakable evidences of public opinion given during my visit to 17 of the states.

I have endeavored to make it plain that if the Senate wished to say what the undoubted meaning of the League is, I shall have no objection. There can be no reasonable objection to interpretations accompanying the act of ratification itself. But when the Treaty is acted upon I must know whether it means what we have ratified or rejected it. We cannot rewrite this Treaty. We must take it without changes which alter its meaning, or leave it, and then, after the rest of the world has signed it, we must face the unthinkable task of making another and separate kind of treaty with Germany.

Referendum Proposed

But no mere assertions with regard to the wish and opinion of the country are credited. If there is any doubt as to what the people of the country think on this vital question, the clear and single way out is to submit it for de-

termination at the next election to the voters of the Nation, to give the next election the form of a great and solemn referendum, a referendum as to the part the United States is to play to complete the settlements of the war and in the prevention in the future of such outrages as Germany attempted to perpetrate. We have no more moral right to refuse to take part in the execution and administration of these settlements than we had to refuse to take part in the fighting of the last few weeks of the war which brought victory and made it possible to dictate to Germany what the settlement should be. Our fidelity to our associates in the war is in question and the whole future of mankind. It will be heartening to the whole world to know the attitude and purpose of the people of the United States.

Arbitrary Forms of Power

I spoke just now of the spiritual leadership of the United States, thinking of international affairs. But there is another spiritual leadership which is open to us and which we can assume. The world has been made safe for democracy, but democracy has not been finally vindicated. All sorts of crimes are being committed in its name, all sorts of preposterous versions of its doctrines and practices are being attempted. This, in my judgment, is to be the great privilege of the great democracy of the United States to show that it can lead the way in the solution of the great social and industrial problems of our time and lead the way to a highly settled order of life as well as to political liberty. The program for this achievement we must attempt to formulate, and in carrying it out we shall do more than can be done in any other way to sweep out of existence the tyrannous and arbitrary forms of power which are now masquerading under the name of popular government.

Whenever we look back to Andrew Jackson, we should draw fresh inspiration from his character and example. His mind grasped with such a splendid definiteness and firmness the principle of national authority and national action. He was so indomitable in his purpose to give reality to the principles of the government that this is a very fortunate time to recall his career and to renew our vows of faithfulness to the principles and pure practices of democracy. I rejoice to join you in this renewal of faith and purpose. I hope that the whole evening may be of happiest results as regards the fortunes of our party and the Nation.

With cordial regard, sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

The Hon. Homer S. Cummings, Chairman Democratic National Committee, Washington, District of Columbia.

Mr. Bryan Against Delay

He Opposes Shifting Treaty Decision to Country's Voters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—William Jennings Bryan, in his speech at Jackson Day dinner, said:

"Seldom has such an opportunity for great service come to any party as now presents itself to our party. But opportunity brings responsibility. The opportunities now offered are as large as the nation, and as wide as the world. In this hour, when we take council together for the coming campaign, it is the duty of each member of the party to present the situation as he sees it.

"The nations are entering upon a new era, old systems are passing away; democracy is dawning everywhere. Our Nation is the only great Nation in a position to furnish the moral leadership required. A Democratic President was the spokesman of the United States in holding out to a war-worn world the hope of universal peace, and he brought back from Paris the covenant of a League of Nations that provides means for settling international disputes without a resort to force. He did the best he could, and succeeded better than we had any right to expect, when we remember that he fought single handed against the selfish interests of the world.

"The Republican Party in control of the Senate, instead of ratifying at once, or promptly proposing changes that it deemed necessary, has fiddled while civilization has been threatened with conflagration. It could have adopted its reservations as well five months ago as later, but it permitted endless debate while suffering humanity waited.

Referendum Opposed

"The Democratic senators stood with the President for ratification without reservation, and I stood with them, believing that it was better to secure within the League after it was established any necessary changes than to attempt to secure them by reservations in the ratifying resolutions. But our plan has been rejected and we must face the situation as it is. We must either secure such compromises as may be possible or present the issue to the country. The latter course would mean a delay of at least 14 months and then success only in case of our securing a two-thirds majority in the Senate.

"We cannot afford to share with the Republican Party responsibility for further delay. We cannot go before the country on the issue that such an appeal would present.

"The Republicans have a majority in the Senate, and, therefore, can, by right, dictate the Senate's course. Being in the minority, we cannot demand the right to decide the terms upon which the Senate will consent to ratification. The Democratic Party cannot afford to take advantage of the constitutional right of a minority to prevent ratification. A majority of Congress can declare war. Shall we make it more difficult to conclude a Treaty than to enter a war?

"Neither can we go before the country on the issue raised by Article X. If we do not intend to impair the right of

Congress to decide the question of peace or war when the time for action arises, how can we insist upon a moral obligation to go to war which can have no force or value except as it does impair the independence of Congress? We owe it to the world to join in an honest effort to put an end to war forever and that effort should be made at the earliest possible moment.

"A Democratic Party cannot be a party of negation; it must have a constructive program. It must not only favor a League of Nations, but it must have a plan for the election of delegates and a policy to be pursued by those delegates.

Domestic Problems

"We have domestic problems also which offer an opportunity to render large service, and one objection to thrusting the Treaty into the campaign is that it would divert attention from questions demanding immediate consideration. We are confronted with the organization of new parties on the theory that the old parties do not meet the issues that have arisen. Our party is the one party that can qualify for the meeting of these issues. It can oppose a class party because it is not the party of a class, but the party of the whole people.

"The Democratic Party has, since it has been in power, given the commercial classes a splendid currency law; it has given the farmers a farm loan law; it has given Labor an eight-hour day and greater security in its right, and has given to all the people relief from all the high tariff that had been placed upon consumers.

"The Democratic Party would prevent strikes, not by prohibitory laws, but by the creation of machinery which will investigate disputes and thus secure a peaceful settlement of differences before the controversy reaches the stage of strike or lockout.

Question of Free Speech

"The Democratic Party will distinguish between evolution and revolution, guaranteeing freedom of speech and press to every one who advocates governmental changes by constitutional methods, and, at the same time, prevent the use of either freedom of speech or freedom of the press for the overthrow of constitutional government.

"The Democratic Party will continue its fight against the profiteer. We need machinery in every state and in each community that will give to the consumer a tribunal before which a dealer accused of profiteering can be brought for examination.

"I assume that the party will accept prohibition as the permanent policy of the country. Three-fourths of the Democrats in the Senate and two-thirds of the Democrats in the House voted to submit the national amendment, and every Democratic state voted for ratification and every Republican state except three.

"It is inconceivable, therefore, that our party should antagonize the moral sense of the nation. I assume that the party will accept woman suffrage also as an accomplished fact. The women saved our party from defeat in the last campaign and we need their aid to hasten the triumph of every righteous cause.

Three New Propositions

"I venture to suggest three new propositions for which I ask consideration:

"1. A national peace-way running into every state, wide enough to accommodate both passengers and freight, and permanent, so that it will be a lasting tie binding together the 48 commonwealths.

"2. A national bulletin, under bipartisan control, furnished at a nominal cost, which will present to the people the issues upon which they must act, with editorials presenting the arguments for and against the action proposed, so that every citizen may intelligently exercise the duties of citizenship and give to his government the benefit of his judgment and his conscience.

"3. The progress that democracy is making throughout the world ought to encourage our party to make the adoption of the principle of the initiative and referendum its next great reform."

Speeches at Banquet

Senator Hitchcock Ready to Accept Treaty as Campaign Issue

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Senator from Nebraska and Administration leader in the Senate, in his address at the Jackson Day celebration, asserted that "this Administration not only has credit for the greatest era of constructive legislation this country has ever known, and credit for devising and leading the work of fighting the great war, but it has credit for planning and proposing a permanent peace settlement, which has been practically accepted by all the rest of the world. Not until the war was ended and politics began to creep into the situation did opposition develop in this country. The Treaty of Peace is acceptable to the people of the United States, but unfortunately in the Senate of the United States it has found obstacles. I hope they will be overcome; I believe they will be. In any event, the Democrats are on solid ground. They have worked earnestly for ratification, first without conditions, and, finally, with reasonable reservations. They are willing to meet half-way in honorable compromise Republican senators who have the favor of the League.

"The Republicans have a majority in the Senate, and, therefore, can, by right, dictate the Senate's course. Being in the minority, we cannot demand the right to decide the terms upon which the Senate will consent to ratification. The Democratic Party cannot afford to take advantage of the constitutional right of a minority to prevent ratification. A majority of Congress can declare war. Shall we make it more difficult to conclude a Treaty than to enter a war?

"Neither can we go before the country on the issue raised by Article X. If we do not intend to impair the right of

approval upon the great labors for humanity, progress, and peace done in Paris by the world's first citizen, Woodrow Wilson."

Peace of the World Postponed

Homer S. Cummings, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, in his introductory remarks, said, in part: "Tonight, we invoke the militant spirit of Andrew Jackson. If that great patriot could send us a message, it would be a moving appeal to take up with renewed zeal the fight for democracy. Inevitable impulses are at work carrying us each day nearer and nearer to victory. The American people have paid, and are still paying, a staggering penalty for the election of a Republican House and Senate in November, 1918. Since that time, all the processes of government have been impaired, the work of reconstruction has been delayed, the development and extension of American business has been prevented and the peace of the world has been postponed. Contrasted with their patient ineptitude we place our unparalleled record, in peace and in war, enriched by a leadership which has carried America to greater heights of prosperity and honor and success than she has ever known before. Partisan criticism of minor defects or individual officials may, for a time, attract superficial attention, but the outstanding facts of the last six years plead eloquently for the Democratic cause."

"Golden Era" of United States

"The Democratic Party would prevent strikes, not by prohibitory laws, but by the creation of machinery which will investigate disputes and thus secure a peaceful settlement of differences before the controversy reaches the stage of strike or lockout.

Question of Free Speech

"The Declaration of Independence and the covenant (of the League of Nations)" said Secretary Daniels, "are the two living light fountains of liberty and peace. It is the glory of the Democratic Party that through Jefferson and Wilson we have given these safe charts for all time for safe navigation upon all seas."

"Just as surely as Jefferson's declaration and Lincoln's emancipation glorify American statesmanship, the covenant will yet bring free nations into such accord that reason and not force will rule among nations as among individuals. A long step toward this ideal was reached in the celebrated and benevolent Bryan treaties, which Germany, alone of European nations, refused, and forecasted its action in 1914 in precipitating the war.

"The Democratic Party will continue its fight against the profiteer. We need machinery in every state and in each community that will give to the consumer a tribunal before which a dealer accused of profiteering can be brought for examination.

"Asserting that no man appreciative of the changing conditions believes in the coming presidential election destined for any party, Secretary Daniels told the banqueters that the record of the last seven years reflected the Democratic Party to a renewed lease of power.

Record of Republicans Assailed

In a telegram from Wichita Falls, Texas, read at the banquet, William G. McAdoo assailed the work of the Republican Congress as "a sorry record of dismal failure" and declared the success of Democracy in the presidential election this year was inevitable. If leadership was wise, vision undistorted and sympathy with the masses preserved. "Republican leadership has demonstrated startling incapacity to deal with the great problems confronting America and the world," Mr. McAdoo said. "Nine months of Republican leadership disclose no constructive humanitarian or statesmanlike act."

"In the impending campaign we stand proudly on our splendid and unimpeachable record in peace and in war," declared Champ Clark. "It is wise, progressive and patriotic. It has raised our country to an exceeding height of glory abroad and to unprecedented prosperity at home. We confidently offer that record to the American people as an earnest of what we will do if continued in power.

"Surely the things which we have accomplished entitle Democrats to a long lease of power. "We did it by a good team work. The Democratic Congress did its duty. The great Democratic President, Woodrow Wilson, did his duty, and on the glorious record thus made we confidently appeal to the voters of the land."

First ACT of FRENCH CHAMBER

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris, France (Thursday) — The French Labor world is extremely discontented with the first act of the new Chamber of Deputies concerning taxes and the workmen appear generally decided to refuse to pay taxes. It is believed that a miners' strike will take place in February and the relief long demanded by them.

"The resolutions submitted to the national committee by the Committee on Resolutions were adopted by a resolution of President Wilson to bring about lasting peace and approved the Treaty of Versailles; denounced the action of the Republican Senate leaders in the Senate and demanded that the Senate quit playing politics with this sacred question and give to the world the word that America is ready at least to make a trial for universal peace. We repudiate the infernal suggestion that, having joined our associates in war in creating the conditions that are now leading them to chaos, we are to withdraw and leave them to a merciful fate in order that we might maintain a so-called traditional state of 'isolation' that we surrendered when we went to the defense of our own rights and to the aid of struggling humanity," it was declared.

The resolutions declared that the establishment of the Federal Reserve Bank system while the Democrats were in power entitled the party to the everlasting gratitude of the country, while the farm loan banking system gave the agricultural interests the relief long demanded by them. It claimed Democratic credit for the election of senators by popular vote, for

DEMOCRATS TO GO TO SAN FRANCISCO

Pacific Coast City Selected for National Convention, to Meet on June 28 — Committee Endorses the Wilson Policies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Democratic National Convention will meet in San Francisco on Monday, June 28, 1920.

In urging the claims of San Francisco before the committee, Isidor B. Dockweiler said that a certified check of \$100,000 to pay the expenses of the convention had already been deposited with the officials of the national committee, and that \$25,000 more would be paid before April 1. In addition, eager and generous San Francisco would subscribe a large sum for the entertainment of distinguished persons attending the convention. He also gave a pledge that the hotels would not raise their rates and that the city would give the free use of its new Auditorium.

For 70 years, Mr. Dockweiler said, Californians had "trekked" across the plains to attend conventions in the east and the middle west, and now, he said, the hope of democracy is in the west, and the convention should go to the Pacific coast. To objections that it would cost from \$50 to \$75 more to go to San Francisco than to Kansas City, Mr. Dockweiler replied that it was worth it.

Strong Plea for Kansas City

Kansas City made a strong plea for the convention. Dr. Burris Jenkins of that city said: "Kansas City does not want the convention unless it is the best place to go," but he urged that the committee be guided by its head rather than its heart. "Kansas City is in the heart of America," he declared, and it offered \$75,000 for expenses.

Just as surely as Jefferson's declaration and Lincoln's emancipation glorify American statesmanship, the covenant will yet bring free nations into such accord that reason and not force will rule among nations as among individuals. A long step toward this ideal was reached in the celebrated and benevolent Bryan treaties, which



The Corner Medder

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

"Well, Mrs. Doyle, mind now to tell Dan I was down and advise him to think it over again. It's a good price I'd be payin' for the land."

"Niver fear, sor, but it's tellin' him I'll be. Shure it's lettin' your honor have it be should be. Shure it is! An' it's an inconsiderable bit av land at that—"

"See here, Mrs. Doyle, all you have to do," turning with a suspicious twinkle in his eye, his voice dropping naturally into a half brogue in addressing her. "All I am asking of you is to tell Dan that I've been down to talk to him about it again. None of your nonsense now, Margie—"

"Ah, your honor, shure it's not doubtin' the truth in me ye be! Danny's a haid man, a haid man he is, an' him houldin' the land and yer honor needin' it."

He turned, and went across the yard toward the gate but paused again to call back.

"It's no great faith I have in you, Margie, and that's a fact, no great faith."

"Good-by yer honor," she answered with a laugh.

"You'll never git it," Margie said to herself as she stood on the doorstep watching him as he tramped, his dogs behind him, up the lane. When the mist hid him from sight she turned to more important doings around the farmyard, keeping herself busy, until, toward noon, Danny Doyle put in an appearance. A "grand rich man" was Danny in his own estimation as he surveyed his possessions, a couple of cows, a donkey, a good few hens and chickens, as well as several families of pigs who were dispersing themselves in the middle of the yard, the usual square yard of a south of Ireland farm, with its low whitewashed house and outhouses standing round on three sides of the square. Having put the rough, rather gaunt, old nag that he had been riding into the stable, Danny leaned in full content over the gate. Beyond giving the horse a feed, milking the cows and locking up the outhouses before night, his work for the day was finished. Margie appeared at the door.

"Danny," she said, "himself was down."

"I'd not be doubtin' it," Danny replied, without looking round.

"It's a long sum he'd be givin' fer the corner medder."

"He'll kip his money."

"The poor man. Shure 'tis for cuttin' the corner away, he's wantin' it."

"He may want."

"It's yeze is the haid man Dan—the haid man—an' the quality in their motor cars slippin' about ivy time he be mit it." I said, "for a great medder be the straine, bit it's not he be sellin' it."

Danny smiled. He understood his partner's mood.

"Shure money's good," she went on, "and it's not grazin' the land yeze aye."

"Money's good, is it? An' isn't land beither? An' it's not grazin' the land I am?" Sarcastically. "No—an' it's not sellin' it, I am maythor!"

"It's offerin' the great big medder be the straine may be he'd be, if ye'd baigain wid him—"

"It's wantin' the corner medder I am," he said doggedly, "an' nuthin' else."

"Come to yer dinner," was all that Margie found to say by way of reply, and Danny went, nothing loath.

In the large bare room with its earthen floor, great chimney corner, inside of which a wood fire was burning on the hearth, and high, barn-like roof, Margie was setting out the dinner. One huge dish stood on a diminutive table under the window, and this, Margie, with a single turn of the wrist, covered deftly with a huge pile of freshly boiled potatoes shaken from a great iron pot. A loaf, a jug of milk and some home-made butter completed the midday meal. A dresser, a wooden settle and two straight backed wooden chairs supplied the only furniture in the place. The windows, two tiny squares, afforded little light and no air, but both light and air came through the door which was never shut by day, summer or winter, and through which adventurous chickens made constant excursions in the vague hope of crumbs fallen from the rich man's table.

Danny, the rich man, was dining sumptuously within when a familiar click caught his attention. It was he, as he well knew. He turned his head. "Shure 'tis mountainy Pardy," he whispered.

"It's starved he is, the cratur," came from Margie sympathetically; "look at th' ould rags on his back."

"Me blessum' on all here—save the house," in a thin, cracked voice as Paddy, a wild and windswept figure, appeared at the open door. "God save Ireland, an' the paiple, and yeze all."

"Come in, shure Pardy, now be comin' in, and take the sup and bite wid us."

"It's well fed I am, Missus Doyle, and well found—none better. I'll not be alitt' yeze out of house and home now, shure I'll not."

"We'd not refuse a praty if ye're full itself, as it is," Margie tactfully suggested.

"It's aittin', aittin', all the day long I am," he said with dignity, seating himself upon the settle at a distance from the feast.

"Be steppin' over Pardy," the rich man commanded, "be steppin' over, be takin' share and share alike,"

handing him a potato without ceremony, any formality such as forks or spoons being entirely out of place.

"Not to refuse ye, Dan'el," he took it with lofty condescension, "it's bit the one I'll ait."

"Share and share alike," Danny insisted hospitably, and mountany Paddy moved across to the table. The last potato had been scraped out from the old black pot before the meal was over, a meal highly flavored with the news of the countryside, told in a mysterious whisper.

"An' there was James. Ah the grand man he is, an' he buildin' a sty."

"A sty?"

"Aye, a fine sty, an' wid two big sows starin' and waitin' to go in, a look at here," with a cautious sideways glance. "Bridgie Breen's been walkin' the hills this two days—"

"Walkin' the hills? Save us, Margie."

"Walkin' the hills, an' Mickie after her, an' they sairchin' the bushes distractured, far and wide—far and wide."

"What was stolen on them—the critters?"

"Nuthin' stolen," turning on Margie in denial. "Was not, shure, 'twas the win' tuck it—a shirt it was. An' who's be stealin'? I wonder for ye, Margie Doyle, that ye'd be soilin' your lips wid lies." Then leaning toward the rich man and speaking suddenly, "Danny!" addressing him comfidentially, "they do be sayin' Hennessy's buyin' land, mind ye—buyin' land and," the voice dropping lower and lower, "and" in a low, tragic whisper, "Danny Doyle sellin' it."

"Haith, yere misinformed," the rich man struck his hand upon the table. "Go baick wid this to thim—Danny Doyle's sellin' nuthin', not a sthick or

a sthone, not a fence nor a gap nor a gate—"

"Thaire now, thaire now—shure 'twas that I tould them," soothingly. "Dan'el's a rich man," I said, "none richer, and wid a great place about him—and great glucks at cattle—and horses and great sums av money in the bank and great hills he owns, and a wide—shakin' bog. It's exchangin' he be mit it." I said, "for a great medder be the straine, bit it's not he be sellin' it."

A light broke for Margie—"Tis he's the cute wan," she said to herself, "Pardy," to him insinuatingly, "Pardy, as yeze come down, likely ye'd be meetin' himself upon the road?"

"I could thin'—I could thin' him, carefully ignoring her and addressing himself solely to Danny. "Shure I could thin' him, I said, "Danny'll be mayther sellin' land nor changin' land." Shure I said that, I did."

"Danny, don't be mindin' now a word he'd say," Margie Doyle interposed. "It's spachis he's after havin' wid his honor, and with no one else! Patrick," in a mincing voice, "Patrick Flynn, whin ye meet yer frind," with marked emphasis on friend, "airks him to be steppin' in, tell him how ye've got Dan'el Doyle persuaded over—"

"Whishis, will ye thaire now, Margie Doyle. Diden meself tell ye, Dan'el, I giv thim the truth upon it?" Then rising abruptly as if to depart, and assuming once more a cracked and piping tone, "Me blessum' on all here, save the house and all that be in it. May the dew fall clear and the dawn be risin' upon ye now, and the sun not shinin' too warm for the bither could and frost be upon—"

"Thank you kindly, Pardy," Margie coolly interrupted him, "but we won't be beholding. There's a blessum' wid the land and it's that we're ownin' and kapin'—it's—Dan'el and meself! Whin ye'd see the big man, if ye minded, maybe ye'd mention that Mister Dan'el Doyle 'll be callin' wan at these fine days on him wid the price of the wather medder in his parket. An' Pardy—" calling after him, laughter and entreaty combined, "Pardy, Pardy, don't be lettin' on now, it's yer'sel's a good kind man, doan't be lettin' on now, that it was poor Margie Doyle that did be sayin' his honor the message."

Bees by Parcel Post

A big business has grown up in the sending of bees from the southern states to the north, and even into Canada. The past year the demand has been greater than could be met.

By getting bees from the southern apriaries the bee-keepers of the north are able to make up for winter losses.

During the war great pressure was

brought to bear upon the Post Office

Department to allow the shipping of bees by parcel-post, and after much delay permission was granted. This has been a great boon to the bee-keepers because deliveries are much more prompt than by express, and there is less loss on the way.

Special shipping boxes have been designed and held the bees fast, yet for a long time the post office clerks handled them very gingerly.

Probably bees have always been kept among civilized nations. At any rate, one needs only to read the Old Testament to find references to milk and honey, showing that the latter was in

HONEY AND MAKERS OF HONEY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

If all the honey annually produced in the United States could be loaded on 40-foot freight cars holding 15 tons each, they would make a solid train 50 miles long. "As busy as a bee" has come to express the acme of activity, and yet few people realize how busy the bees of the United States really are. Indeed, it remained for the world to bring home to bee-keepers themselves the magnitude of their own business. Naturally enough the war proved a great stimulus to bee-keeping, because prices almost doubled in a few months. Even before the war, though, no less than \$25,000,000 worth of honey and wax was produced in the United States every year. The price has continued high, but the demand has not fallen off to a great extent for the sugar shortage still continues and many people have become accustomed to the use of honey both on the table and for cooking.

Helping the Bees

Curiously enough, the sugar shortage is both a help and a detriment to the bee-keeper. It induces a greater demand for honey, but on the other hand it cuts down the supply of sugar for feeding the bees in the fall.

Occasionally it happens that when winter comes on, there is not enough honey left in the hives to carry the bees through the cold weather. Then it becomes necessary to feed a sugar-syrup, which the bees store in the honeycomb cells and use to feed upon until they can go into the fields in the spring. Unfortunately such a condition exists this year, and the government has had to come to the rescue by allotting a certain amount of sugar to the bee-keepers.

While it is true that bee-keeping is not as simple a matter as some people suppose it to be, yet under normal conditions bees will yield a most satisfactory return for the small amount of care they require. Thousands of amateurs have learned this fact, and in back yards all over the country a few colonies of bees may now be seen. Many business men have taken up bee-keeping as a form of recreation, and as a hobby it is most fascinating. One needs only to read Maeterlinck's "Life of the Bee" to understand why this is so.

And bee-keeping is one of the very few hobbies which pays its way. Bees in the back yard will supply all the honey needed for the table, and sometimes a surplus to sell. Occasionally 200 or 300 pounds of honey is taken from a single hive in one season. But such a yield is exceptional. The amateur should be contented if he gets an average of 30 pounds from a colony.

Bee-keeping would be a joy, however, even if there were no rewards in dollars and cents. It is a source of endless satisfaction to watch the thousands of bees coming back to the hives with the loads which they have gathered from the blossom-covered fields. There is music in their hum and inspiration in their marvelous activities.

Beehives Are Moved

Keeping bees in a commercial way is quite another matter. But it is now engaging the attention of many wide-awake men and women, especially in the west. There are apriaries where the number of colonies runs up to a thousand and there are bee-keepers who move their colonies from one location to another with the changing seasons.

Last season one Michigan bee-keeper is reported to have sold \$7000 worth of honey from less than 300 colonies of bees.

In the clover belt, in the alfalfa states, and in California, immense apriaries are already in existence. The government maintains an apriary at Washington and sends its experts all over the country, giving assistance to those who need it.

There are 700,000 bee-keepers in the United States, although no more than 300 of them depend upon bees for their living.

The United States is the greatest honey-producing country in the world.

Yet it does not supply its own needs, but imports over 2,000,000 pounds from Cuba, Mexico, and other Latin-American countries.

Doubtless bees would be kept even if they produced neither honey nor wax, for it has been shown by repeated experiments that they are of the greatest value for cross-fertilizing the blossoms of fruits and vegetables.

The instance is cited of two friars

who date their rise from the same period, have devoted themselves mainly to like work, but in foreign lands.

The Dominicans, at their inception, directed their efforts to the educated classes and the Franciscans to the uneducated, or, as they were then termed, "the lower orders," and the followers of the brown-habited friar were commanded to go coarsely dressed, barefoot, and ill-fed into the towns and visit the poorest and most closely populated suburbs in order to seek out the lost.

St. Francis, who died in 1226, was

noted for his love of the poor and his

devotion to the sick.

Both St. Peter and St. Paul became imitators of his method.

Preachers Organize

Although prior to the institution of the parish system priests were sent

forth to minister to the wants of, and

to preach to, the scattered congregations, the first organized body of itinerant preachers appears to have been formed by St. Dominic, who made

the suggestion to the Lateran Council

with the object of stamping out

the Vaudois and other enemies of the church.

The order which he founded is known as the Dominicans, but its official title is the "O. P." or the "Order of Preachers."

The Franciscan Friars, who date their rise from the same period, have devoted themselves mainly to like work, but in foreign lands.

The Dominicans, at their inception, directed their efforts to the educated classes and the Franciscans to the uneducated, or, as they were then termed, "the lower orders," and the followers of the brown-habited friar were commanded to go coarsely dressed, barefoot, and ill-fed into the towns and visit the poorest and most closely populated suburbs in order to seek out the lost.

St. Francis, who died in 1226, was

noted for his love of the poor and his

devotion to the sick.

Both St. Peter and St. Paul became imitators of his method.

Early English Pulpits

The pulpits of early England were

in the main, small portable wooden

desks, easily removed from place to

place, and the few permanent pulpits

of those days, built either of stone, or

of wood and stone combined, were

usually erected in the open air in the

immediate vicinity of large towns.

Preaching crosses, generally either

quadrangular or hexagonal, open on

one or more sides/ and raised on

steps, were used for the delivery of

sermons in the open air.

The Lollards rose up toward the

BENEFITS MARKED UNDER PROHIBITION

Factories Report Increase of Efficiency and Output, and More Savings Accounts as the Results of the Dry Régime

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Prohibition's beneficial effect on industrial conditions is apparent to anyone who wishes to see it. Factories report immediate improvement of conditions harmful to production, due to "bad Mondays," and employees generally are said to be laying aside more money than they could while their resources were being sapped by alcohol.

In Binghamton, New York, three of the largest factories report improvement as to time put in by the men and more efficient work done. These factories did not have many hard drinkers, hence they show less change, but one employee who was in the habit of drinking heavily on Sunday is now saving \$5 a week by his abstinence, and has bought several Liberty bonds. Another company employing 1200 men reports that its "bad Mondays" are at an end, and there is a pronounced increase in the efficiency of the men, and that nine-tenths of the extreme poverty of the employees has disappeared. The managers hold that prohibition is a marked factor in the change and, in fact, declare that it has been a blessing to the factory. Greater Efficiency Reported

A factory with more than 100 employees, in Batavia, New York, reports improvement in efficiency and time put in by the employees, with a marked advance in money savings by men. A company with 1500 employees reports more time put in by the men, elimination of "bad Mondays," and a great increase in savings. Many men who thought they must have been saving are better off without it, and there is a strong drift toward prohibition in the factory labor ranks.

In Cortland, New York, one company reports that conditions are somewhat better, another that they are very much better as to efficiency and time, and that perhaps half the men voted dry when they last had an opportunity to do so. A motor truck company reports its men alert on Monday morning, and similar improvement is noted by a factory with 1200 men. This latter factory says that many former drinking men have straightened up and are now carrying rolls of bills when formerly they never had a dollar ahead. In Fulton, New York, the "No beer, no work" slogan was soon made to read "No beer, more work." Fulton is a city of 11,000 inhabitants and its big paper and woolen mills supply a large percentage of the workers with a means of livelihood. Improvements here under prohibition include increased output, better clothes, better homes, more individual savings banks accounts. It used to cost \$50,000 a month to keep the drinkers supplied with liquor, and this is now being spent on the workers themselves and their families, its diversion into trade channels improving the general status of the community.

Increase in Production

The largest factory, with 2300 men, shows 50 per cent increase in production and 50 per cent increase in efficiency. Lapses in production following pay day have almost ceased, the men and their families show an improved appearance, and the wives and children are better clad than ever before.

Another mill reports increased thrifit, more general ownership of homes by the workmen themselves, and better conditions the day after pay day. The manager says that before prohibition came he frequently had to wait up until midnight, after the saloons had closed, to prevent the men from bringing liquor into the mill. Now only two men were drinking heavily.

A knife concern employing 100 men reports that a loss of 10 per cent of all profits on account of drink among the employees has been eliminated, and that men holding responsible positions are not losing time now. About one-half of the men apparently voted wet under local option, but the head of this concern believes that most of them would vote dry if they ever had another chance. Another factory employing 2000 men reports that the steady daily drinking among the men has stopped and that conditions are better in every respect.

Situation in New Jersey
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey—It is now reported that the method by which Edward I. Edwards, Governor-elect of New Jersey, will attempt to keep his campaign promise to make New Jersey wet again will be the introduction in the Legislature of a bill which would permit manufacture and sale of intoxicants, within this State, containing up to 5 per cent alcohol by volume. The drys cannot understand the reasoning by which, it is presumed that such a bill would not fly in the face of the federal law that intoxicants of more than one half of 1 per cent alcoholic strength are illegal.

Effect on Business Efficiency
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—"Total abstinence as a condition of employment greatly increases the efficiency of the whole business enterprise," says F. G. Creed, managing director of Creed & Co. of Croydon, England, in telling of an experiment along this line in a paper printed by the British Temperance Advocate. "The man who is always sober and physically fit is naturally a more productive worker and can be entrusted with a higher class of work. He is an asset in a

GENERAL DENIKIN LOSES TAGANROG

Anti-Bolshevist Military Headquarters on the Sea of Azov Captured and Important Railway Connections Are Severed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—A Moscow wireless message announces the capture of Taganrog, on the Sea of Azov, where General Denikin had established his military headquarters, and a further message states that the Bolsheviks are approaching the Cossack capital of Novo-Tcherkask. Indeed, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor is authoritatively informed that General Denikin's position goes from bad to worse, for, in addition to reaching the inland sea, the Bolsheviks have cut the lateral Tzarskin-Ivanovka-Ekaterinoslav railway on a broad front, thus severing all land communications between the Don and the Cossacks armies in the east and the volunteers in the west. Moreover, General Denikin's heavy losses in war matériel, of which he has always been short, render his power of rallying problematical.

Meanwhile, in Siberia Admiral Koitshak's main army in the trans-Siberian railway sector has practically ceased to exist as a military factor and is being pushed back on Minusinsk and Krasnoyarsk.

Latest reports of the Irkutsk situation describe the insurgents as holding the left bank of the river and the railway, while the government troops control the town. General Semenov is sending troops to clear up the situation and the allied representatives have declared a neutral zone along the railway from Krasnoyarsk to east of Irkutsk.

Tzec Move Eastward

The Tzec, for their part, are transferring their troops eastward, as is the other allied contingent, along the railway in the Siberian army's rear. For the rest, the Bolsheviks have taken Guriev, the Ural Cossacks' base, and are moving from four directions upon General Duto's headquarters at Seriopol, so that he can scarcely withdraw in any other direction but Mongolia.

In these circumstances the Bolsheviks are evidently preparing to press on with the penetration of Transcaspia en route for Persia and India. Thus they are concentrating important forces on the Merv-Krasnovodsk railway and have already entered Bokhara, which has hitherto remained neutral. Direct railway communication between Transcaspia and European Russia has thus been secured and will facilitate the further concentration of troops in Turkestan.

Attack on India Said to Be Planned

Meanwhile the Bolsheviks are already negotiating with the Bokharans for the acceptance of their paper money and are understood to be prepared to offer both Bokhara and Afghanistan large territorial concessions in return for an official recognition of their paper currency, which would enable them to purchase the supplies they sorely need. The Bokharans do not appear to have assented so far, however, and there are indications of increasing friction between the Afghans and the Bolsheviks.

An informed view of the Bolshevik designs in this part of the world is that they include control of the Caspian Sea, the occupation of Baku with the consequent relief of their petrol and fuel shortage, the penetration of

Persia along the southern shore of the Caspian, and an attack on the volunteer army's rear through the Caucasus. They are also regarded as contemplating a direct penetration into Persia by way of Khorassan, with the ultimate object of a large scale anti-British move toward India in conjunction with the Afghans and all the other peoples which could be gathered under the régime of a pan-Islamic campaign. Swarms of agents are undergoing intensive training in various propaganda centers for the purpose and many have already been sent into Persia and the Caucasus armed with large supplies of forged English money.

Congress of Scandinavian Bolsheviks

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—According to a Moscow wireless message, a congress of Scandinavian Bolsheviks will be held at Stockholm on January 26 and will be attended by delegates from Turkey, Finland and Soviet Russia also.

Bolshevist Demonstration at Libau

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Thursday)—A Libau message states that a demonstration which attracted large crowds was organized there on Sunday by the Bolsheviks, but was eventually dispersed after a struggle by the local Lettish troops, who volunteered for the purpose.

Statement by Chinese Diplomatist

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BASEL, Switzerland (Thursday)—In refutation of a statement that Chinese legions are being organized in Soviet Russia, the Chinese Minister at Berne has issued a declaration that only 1000 Chinese subjects are now in Russia, adding that these are anxious to return home.

MR. BERGER PLANS TO ANSWER OPPONENTS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia (Thursday)—Victor L. Berger, reelected Socialist member of Congress from Milwaukee, yesterday sent a telegram to Frederick H. Gillett, Speaker of the House of Representatives, notifying him of his intention to come to Washington, and asking for a conference. His telegram was as follows:

"Since the contest against me has been filed by my defeated opponent, please hold in abeyance matters until my attorney, Mr. Cochems, appears to represent me before the proper committee. Mr. Cochems will arrive next Wednesday morning. I also ask you kindly to grant me an interview at your office on next Saturday regarding my program in my case."

Mr. Gillett telegraphed in reply that he would see Mr. Berger at his office on Saturday.

DENIAL BY ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—An official denial is published of the recent statement that agents of the Italian Government attempted during the war to conclude a separate peace with Austria.

HOLLAND AND NATIONS' LEAGUE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

THE HAGUE, Holland (Wednesday)—The president of the Dutch Second Chamber announced today that the government will shortly introduce a bill proposing the entrance of Holland into the League of Nations.

RESTRICTION OF DEMAND ADVISED

Reserve Board Governor Speaks to Bankers on Living Costs—Slogan of Senator Edge Is "Export, Import, Deport"

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Speculation throughout the country and the desire of the people to have at last those luxuries from which they had abstained during the war were assigned as considerable factors in the rise in living costs since the armistice, by W. P. G. Harding, governor of the Federal Reserve Board, in an address delivered last night before the Massachusetts Bankers Association. He urged voluntary restriction of demand and commended the recently adopted Edge Act as a means of solving the problem of foreign exchange.

Walter E. Edge (R.), Senator from New Jersey, described the Edge Act as a means whereby corporations might be forced to buy foreign securities as a means of stabilizing exchange. Those securities would make possible purchases here in United States money, he said, so that business men could make a profit. The corporations could issue debentures against these securities for general investment. Further extension of government credits would not be necessary, and instead of taxing the people of this country for furnishing such credits, they would make a profit out of the Edge plan.

Senator Edge said that the country's motto now might very well be, "Export, import, deport." He advised deporting first and looking up the law afterward. He commanded A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States, for deporting alleged radicals, and Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, because the Boston policemen were dismissed from the force after they struck. Both sentiments were heartily applauded.

BRITISH MISSION STARTS FOR PARIS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Mr. Lloyd George, the British Premier, left for Paris this morning together with Francis Nitti, the Italian Premier, and the other members of the Italian mission. With the British Premier were Mr. Bonar Law, Earl Curzon, Lord Birkenhead, Edwin Samuel Montagu, and others. The size of the British mission is attributed to the variety of questions to be dealt with at the forthcoming conference and the presence of Lord Birkenhead and Mr. Montagu.

"We offer you our hand of fellowship and cooperation, conscious of the justice of our cause and that we are working for humanity rather than for the dollar," was the conclusion of his address.

His entire speech was devoted to an exposition of the aims and objects of the Labor unions, which have so often been a matter at issue between employers and employees, and insisted that by threshing out these things the business man would get at least a clearer idea of what the Labor man was seeking. He made it as definite as possible that the American Federation of Labor did not want strikes and avoided them wherever it could.

PLUMB PLAN FOR INDUSTRY OFFERED

Proposal for Tripartite Control by Public, Capital, and Labor Equally Made by Author of Similar Plan for Railroads

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Tripartite control of American industry, in which the public, Capital, and Labor would share equally, has been proposed by Glenn E. Plumb, author of a similar plan for railroads. Advance copies of his proposal have been circulated among government officials, and a public announcement is expected soon.

Mr. Plumb in presenting his plan declared that the existing industrial system was "crashing around our ears," that wages had no relation to the value of service, and that profits were "wrongfully exacted."

Reconstruction of the industrial system, the author of the plan states, is necessary to produce absolute equality between the three interests—the public, Capital, and Labor. To bring this about, he adds, the grant by society either of a privilege or a monopoly should be considered the investment of society in the industry, and the capital invested and the labor exerted, the contributions of the Capital and Labor groups.

Profits on the investment, the plan provides, would be reaped by society in the form of better and cheaper service, by Capital in guaranteed protection of investment and a fair rate of return, and by Labor in the shape of better wages and a share of savings produced by Labor in production.

Under Mr. Plumb's plan industry would be divided into four classes: Those individualistic in ownership and operation; those formerly individualistic but now through organization concerned only with direction and supervision of production of others; those based on grants from society, and railroads and commercial transportation facilities.

The "fundamental interest" in these industries, the plan asserts, "is the need of society for the products of that industry, or the service which it renders that calls the industry into being. In the first two classes, where society had made no grant, the free working of the law of supply and demand protects the public interest."

EMIR FEISUL'S PLANS REGARDING SYRIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Emir Feisul, son of the King of the Hedjaz, who left Paris last night for Damascus, will spend a fortnight trying to dispel the misunderstandings which have arisen between France and the Arab populations. His conversations with the French Government have, it is understood, convinced him that there exists no insurmountable difficulty for both parties being arrived at. On his return to France, Emir Feisul will, it is believed, draw up agreements concerning the régime to be applied to the independent zone of Syria.

THE CONTINENTAL

Franklin at Washington Street

Boylston at Washington Street

BOSTON

Mark-Down Sale

Suits and Overcoats

Hart Schaffner & Marx Fine Clothes

\$35 Overcoats	\$29.50	\$60 Overcoats	\$52.50
\$40 Overcoats	\$34.50	\$65 Overcoats	\$57.50
\$45 Overcoats	\$38.50	\$70 Overcoats	\$61.50
\$50 Overcoats	\$42.50	\$80 Overcoats	\$72.50
\$55 Overcoats	\$47.50	\$100 & \$110 Overcoats	\$90

A large variety of Hart Schaffner & Marx Suits at \$35 \$40 \$45 \$50 \$55 \$60

Now \$29.50 \$34.50 \$38.50 \$42.50 \$47.50 \$52.50

At Boylston Street Store you'll also find

Boys' Clothing reduced in price

Charge accounts opened with the usual business references.

Store hours 8:30 to 6 P.M.

THE CONTINENTAL

Two Convenient Corners

Franklin at Washington Street

Boylston at Washington Street



Muffs—Scarfs—Stoles
and Coatees
at greatly reduced prices

MEYER JONASSON & CO.

SECOND INAUGURAL OF CALVIN COOLIDGE

Governor of Massachusetts Urges Humanization of Government—Higher Pay for Teachers and for Police Advocated

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Humanization of the government was urged by Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, in his inaugural message for his second term, which he delivered yesterday at the State House.

"It is preeminently the province of government to protect the weak," he said. "The average citizen does not lead the life of independence that was his in former days under a less complex order of society. When a family tilled the soil and produced its own support it was independent. When it produces but one article, and that in a plant owned by others, it is dependent. It may be infinitely better off under the latter plan, but it is evident it needs a protection which before was not required. Let Massachusetts continue to regard with the gravest solicitude the well-being of her people."

"Government is not, must not be, a cold impersonal machine, but a human and more human agency, appealing to the reason, satisfying the heart, full of mercy, assisting the good, resisting the wrong, delivering the weak from any impositions of the strong. Massachusetts is committed to this and will strive consistently for its complete realization. This is not paternalism. It is not servitude imposed from without, but the freedom of a righteous self-direction from within."

Mr. Coolidge called for economy in state expenses, and better pay for school-teachers. He also advised that the police should receive more money than the prevailing rate in industries, and remarked that "the Boston incident," by which he presumably referred to the unionization of the police to obtain better wages and working conditions, and their subsequent strike and dismissal, "appears to be closed." Plans are under way, he said, for the consolidation of the state guard and the old militia organizations of the State "into a new volunteer militia, which will be federalized that it may be equipped by the national government." He recommended relief for war veterans who might be in need, and aid for the farmers.

He contended that the present economic and wage systems were right and that industry "must be the instrument not of selfishness but of service," and called in the conclusion of his speech for obedience to the laws, prosecution of the criminal and education of the ignorant.

FRANKLIN SQUARE HOUSE CAMPAIGN

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Franklin Square House in this city, a home for working girls, is conducting a campaign for a fund to relieve the institution of its indebtedness. Among the contributors to the fund are many former girls of the house who express their interest in the movement and their appreciation of the "old days" at the house, in letters to the president, Dr. George L. Perin. The latter has received from Denis A. McCarthy the following verses which were dedicated to Dr. Perin, the founder of the institution, by the author:

THE HOUSE THAT LOVE BUILT
Here the House that Love Built stands,
House of kindly hearts and hands.

Every day in every year
House of hope and house of cheer.

House of inward-swinging doors,
House where happiness out-pours,

House where dwells security and sweet
'Mid the roaring mart and street,

Girlhood's first and fairest flowers,

Womanhood's diviner powers.

Here the House that Love Built stands,
Here it gives what youth demands—

Fellowship and friendship strong,

Relaxation free from wrong,

Inspiration toward the true.

Power to dream and strength to do,

Home of willing hearts and hands,

Here the House that Love Built stands.

BOLSHEVISM SAID TO HAVE POOR PROSPECT

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—After a careful examination into the history of soviet development in Russia, Prof. Selig Perlman of the University of Wisconsin told the American Sociological Society here last week that Bolshevism in the United States was an impossibility because of differing conditions. Whereas, in Russia, the bourgeoisie had no fight in it, in the United States, he said, the bourgeoisie would not dream of surrendering, but would quickly battle against minority Labor dictatorship that would get into power, and the farmers would lend their aid. Professor Perlman said the truth about the revolutionary movement in the United States was that it loomed up much larger than it really was. "Labor legislation and due attention to the needs of the exploited immigrant worker," concluded Professor Perlman, "may forever wean the latter from his revolutionary leadership. But apparently nothing short of a social revolution will satisfy the genuine rebel—the L. W. W. Yet his numbers are too few to threaten the existing order."

FORECAST TEACHER SHORTAGE
Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEWARK, New Jersey—Dr. James J. Hopkins, principal of the Dickinson High School in Jersey City, New

Jersey, speaking at a meeting of Newark business men, under the auspices of the school and teacher campaign of New Jersey, forecast a five years shortage of teachers, beginning in 1921, and said that a mere increase of a few hundred dollars was not sufficient to keep the right sort of men and women in the profession. He

KEN WOOD

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
"Do you remember," wrote Mary Howitt, in her delightful autobiography, "that long, lovely field by the side of Caen Wood which is reached from the Lower Heath at Hampstead

fine addition to the Heath, while the Adam house, along the south front, almost as the great architects left it, could become a museum. Doubtless the same energy of public-spirited men which was forthcoming in 1888 will be again available today to preserve this valuable possession for the nation.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
The house once occupied by Lord Mansfield, Ken Wood

added that business men were holding well-paid positions open for them pending action on school salaries and urged the strengthening of the public schools as an antidote for Communism and a bulwark against radicalism.

ALLEGED INVASION OF PEOPLE'S RIGHTS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—There is a tendency now to deprive the individual of his full constitutional rights, according to the report of the New York State Bar Association's committee on Law Reform. As an instance of the alleged invasion of the constitutional rights, is mentioned the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States that Dr. Edward E. Rumely be tried in Washington for alleged failure to disclose his ownership of assets in this country. This, the committee asserts, lacks the spirit of fair play. The committee says that new methods of evading constitutional guarantees have been shown by war necessity and only by abandonment of the present methods will the safety of the nation be guaranteed.

NEW YORK GOVERNOR URGES HEALTH POLICY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—In his annual message, Gov. A. E. Smith of New York reiterated his belief in compulsory health insurance for industrial workers. He said that "health protection" was essential, that workers must have proper medical care, and that the individual must be prepared "at all times to defray the expenses of a maximum period of illness." But this maximum provision by each individual was financially impossible. The State should be restricted so that each community could support a proper health administration. He also favored maternity insurance.

OPINION OF JURY RIGHTS OF WOMEN

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Supreme Court of Brooklyn has denied Miss Julia V. Grill, lawyer in that borough, a writ of mandamus compelling Jacob Brenner, commissioner of jurors, to include women in the jury lists of Kings County. The court held that the right to vote does not necessarily qualify a person as juror. The case is referred to the Legislature, as the decision says that the question is not within the court's province. The court is of the opinion that jury service is not a matter of right, but of duty, which the State has as much right to regulate as the qualifications of its officials.

RUSSELLITES TO BE RETRIED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The case of the Russellites is to be tried again. Leroy W. Ross, United States District Attorney, in Brooklyn, has decided to bring to trial again the eight officers and employees of the International Bible Students Association, the Pastor Russell organization, who were convicted under the Espionage Act and later freed when the United States Circuit Court ordered a new trial after they had been sentenced to 20 years in prison.

and through a brickfield? The view there is mostly lovely. In front is all mass of wood of Lord Mansfield's park and behind us and Highgate the green slope of the field and the reservoirs below." It is these woods of which Mary Howitt wrote, on the right of Hampstead Lane, with the fine house behind them, which Lord Mansfield caused to be practically rebuilt by the Adam brothers, that are now for sale. The property of Ken Wood is not only valuable for its great natural beauty, containing many magnificent trees, among them an avenue of limes said to have been a favorite resort of Pope, and some of the Highgate ponds, but, being contiguous to the Parliament Hill Fields and Hampstead Heath, its sale for building purposes threatens to spoil one of the loveliest reaches of country near London. The property comprises 220 acres and it is said, though as yet no definite price has been quoted, that more than £500,000 is being asked for it.

Not far from Erskine House, with which it was once connected by an underground tunnel, and where Lord Erskine, the famous advocate at the bar, lived as Lord Mansfield's contemporary, Ken Wood was first occupied by William, afterward Earl Mansfield, Lord Chief Justice, in 1775. Five years later the house was nearly burnt down by the Gordon Rioters who, dissatisfied with Lord Mansfield's attitude in relation to the Relief Act, proceeded, after burning his house in Bloomsbury, toward Ken Wood. They stopped at the Spaniard's Tavern, which though much altered, still stands, as does Jack Straw's Castle overlooking Caen Wood. The present is another of Dickens' favorite resorts, and is also mentioned by Washington Irving in "The Sketch Book."

In 1889, Parliament paid £302,000 for Parliament Hill Fields and Brickfield, adjoining Ken Wood, and transferred them as open space to the London County Council, and it is hoped that some active means will be adopted to prevent the property of Ken Wood from being cut up for building purposes. Now, in fact, it is regarded as in any way necessary that this ground should be built over, for there is plenty of space in the neighborhood available for that purpose. With its lovely woods, gardens, and natural water, it would be a very

spring of the land.

SOLDIERS ON THE LAND

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—From the latest official figures, it is learned that since the signing of the armistice 272,537 Canadian officers and men have been returned to the Dominion and demobilized. Prior to that date 65,600 of all ranks had been returned, making a total of 338,000 officers and men who have been returned back to civil life in little more than a year. This of course does not include the men who did not get overseas. Of the total demobilized men 44,278 have either gone on to the land through the efforts of the Soldiers' Settlement Board or have expressed their desire of so doing. Of this number 33,496 have been approved by the board up to the end of the year. The department states that there is every sign of a big rush to the land in

6% First Mortgage 6%

\$500

Real Estate Serial Notes

Secured by business properties in large cities

EVERY real estate loan made by the Mercantile Trust Company covers property on which the improvements are modern, and the standing of the borrowers is in keeping with the character of the security.

The loans are divided into \$500 notes, permitting investors to place \$500, \$1,000 or any multiple of \$500 in an investment based on security of the highest type, yielding an excellent rate of interest. The notes are payable serially, which means the systematic reduction of the mortgage every six months or yearly, without diminishing the quantity or quality of the security.

Each loan has been investigated from every standpoint—physical, moral and legal—by experts in the employ of the Mercantile Trust Company and has withstood the most exacting tests.

Write for Circular No. 721, giving full particulars of an issue of six per cent notes secured by ground and a new, modern, fire-proof building worth more than double the mortgage, with the backing of a nationally known corporation having assets of more than fourteen times the total issue.

These notes can be bought just as readily and safely by mail as if bought personally. We deliver notes to any postoffice at our risk. Send for our booklet, "Investment Steps."

Real Estate Loan Department
Mercantile Trust Company
Member Federal Reserve System
U.S. Government Supervision
ST. LOUIS MISSOURI

BRITAIN'S BALANCE SHEET SET FORTH

Total Debt Is Eight Billions Sterling, With Assets of More Than Two and a Half Billions

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—in a paper on "The Nation's Balance Sheet," by D. Drummond Fraser, president of the Manchester District Bankers Institute, read before a meeting of the Institute of Bankers at the School of Oriental Studies, Finsbury Circus, recently, the home money borrowed during the war was comprehensively dealt with.

"The external debt and pre-war debt amounts to £2,000,000,000," said Mr. Drummond Fraser, "making with the £6,000,000,000 of home debt a total estimated debt of £8,000,000,000 at March, 1920. On the other hand it is estimated that there will be the following war assets:

• Obligation of Allies, £1,740,000,000; of dominions, £200,000,000; of India, £21,000,000; total, £1,961,000,000; surplus stores, etc., £425,000,000; excess profits duty, £240,000,000; gross total, £2,626,000,000.

Tapping People's Surplus

"The practical result of the creation of credit and currency against government securities," he continued, "is seen in the swollen figures of bank deposits and the swollen figures of currency notes. An analysis of the increased deposits of the banks, exclusive of the Bank of England, shows that over two-thirds of the increase has been created against government securities, and that nearly one-third is represented by increased cash resources. This increase of one-third is due to government disbursements of the proceeds of the sale of government securities to the people, and not to the creation of credit against government securities."

Figures were quoted, illustrating how the surplus money of the people was concentrated in bank deposits, which it was urged should be tapped to finance the government. "I should like to see a bond on tap," Mr. Drummond Fraser proceeded, "free from any restriction and capital depreciation."

A resolution was passed urging that all positions under the Ministry be thrown open to the best qualified candidates, irrespective of sex, and that the services of the efficient women of the business world should be retained in their respective departments.

It was stated that a conference to take place in December of all the women's societies and trade unions concerned in similar industries, and that a deputation to the Prime Minister and Ministry of Pensions would be sent on the question of the future position of women in the Ministry, to be introduced by Viscountess Rhondda, president of the Women's Industrial League.

A further resolution urging the women representatives on the Reconstruction Committee of the National Whitley Council not to sign any report which did not give equal opportunity and equal remuneration throughout the service, irrespective of sex, with equal conditions of entry, was also proposed.

duce the Bank of England's figures and the currency notes. The continuous loan on the bond system has proved such a conspicuous success that I think it the best government security to offer the people. . . . If the government had from the first borrowed from the people and not from the banks, the purchasing power of created money would have been reduced, and the rise in prices would have been checked. . . . Surely, it does not pass the wit of man to devise a bond on tap which will appeal to the people to find the money to repay the floating debt, and each year to repay the bonds falling due, not renewed by the holders. Thus, a continuous financial policy will be provided, the ultimate goal being an attractive home debt held by the people costing an annual provision from taxation to pay the interest and sinking fund."

WOMEN CLERKS' NEW POLITICAL WEAPON

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—at a meeting held at Essex Hall, Strand, under the auspices of the Association of Women Clerks and Secretaries, Miss Christine Maguire, an official of the union, stated that if the wholesale dismissal of girl clerks from the Pensions Ministry offices took place, women would use a new weapon. If the early general election foreshadowed materialized, it might be expected that women, now highly organized, might combine and form an effective political weapon.

Miss Maguire went on to say that the position of the women at the moment was very unsatisfactory. It had been stated that the Ministry would, at the earliest possible opportunity, be a "man's Ministry," but she, the speaker, understood that only those girls who could not be spared would be retained, and that a great majority would be put on routine work.

Mr. D. Carmichael, secretary of the London Trades Council, stated that the men's trade unions would welcome the cooperation of women, and Miss Cox, Women's Industrial League, said that a greatly increased number of women were joining trade unions.

A resolution was passed urging that all positions under the Ministry be thrown open to the best qualified candidates, irrespective of sex, and that the services of the efficient women of the business world should be retained in their respective departments.

It was stated that a conference to take place in December of all the women's societies and trade unions concerned in similar industries, and that a deputation to the Prime Minister and Ministry of Pensions would be sent on the question of the future position of women in the Ministry, to be introduced by Viscountess Rhondda, president of the Women's Industrial League.

A further resolution urging the women representatives on the Reconstruction Committee of the National Whitley Council not to sign any report which did not give equal opportunity and equal remuneration throughout the service, irrespective of sex, with equal conditions of entry, was also proposed.

MIDDLE CLASSES ON THE DEFENSIVE

Predominant Section of British Electorate Organizes to Combat Strikes and 'Direct Action'

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Col. Pretzman Newman, M. P., speaking at the United Workers Club on "The Middle Classes Union," said that they were going first of all to take a leaf out of the book of organized Labor and organize a branch of the union in every political division of Great Britain; that meant nearly 600 branches. At every by-election they would put questions to the candidates, and if the answer of one was satisfactory, the union would support him, otherwise they would run a candidate of their own. They had got two of their members on the Central Profit-sharing Board. They were organized to defeat any notion of a great strike, paralyzing railways, transport services, and coal mines.

They had a very strong committee with a distinguished former officer of the British Army at the head—one of the great organizers at the War Office. He would organize the middle classes to defend them against direct action. Organized Labor claimed 6,500,000 votes, and they also claimed 4,000,000 votes from the cooperative societies, but the middle class electorate numbered about 25,000,000 votes so that voting as one man the middle interest had a clear majority. At the next general election the middle class man must vote for once as belonging to the middle class.

Speaking at another meeting on development of the union, Colonel Newman declared that there was already a powerful parliamentary group which supported its aims and objects, and its members were being added to daily. A resolution was passed recording the determination of the union to develop the organization of the members to render effective help in the maintenance of essential public services during any emergency. The following decisions with regard to policy were confirmed: Against nationalization, to support action by the government for the prevention of "lightning strikes," to secure that all positions under the Ministry be thrown open to the best qualified candidates, irrespective of sex, and that the services of the efficient women of the business world should be retained in their respective departments.

It was stated that a conference to take place in December of all the women's societies and trade unions concerned in similar industries, and that a deputation to the Prime Minister and Ministry of Pensions would be sent on the question of the future position of women in the Ministry, to be introduced by Viscountess Rhondda, president of the Women's Industrial League.

REFORMS IN TRADE UNION MACHINERY

To Obtain Closer Unity, Labor Organizations Are Urged to Centralize Their Research, Legal Advice and Publicity

By The Christian Science Monitor special labor correspondent

LONDON, England.—In The Christian Science Monitor of September 13, the writer expressed the opinion that "a strong parliamentary committee (of the Trade Union Congress), fully cognizant of Labor's immediate aims and aspirations, determined to handle affairs in a sympathetic spirit, would rally round it all the moderate men in the trade union movement and would be the surest safeguard against the propaganda of violence and direct action policy of the extremists." It was also urged that as the functions of the parliamentary committee had been more or less handed over to the Labor Party group in the House of Commons, who were in a much stronger position and had greater opportunities of exerting their influence, the constitution and work of the former should undergo a thorough and radical alteration.

In its day and generation the parliamentary committee no doubt performed a useful service to the Labor movement, when Labor was without a direct voice in the British Parliament, by initiating movements and by persistent lobbying obtaining the support of many members. Although the lobbying has ceased, the parliamentary committee still interviews ministers on matters of interest to the trade union movement.

Energy Lacking

That the position was an anomalous one was painfully evident to all consonant with the work of the political and industrial side of Labor's activities, and many have been the schemes drawn up whenever newcomers found their way on to the committee at each year's congress. The remarkable thing is that the proposals submitted were generally accepted, but once having received the blessing of the committee they were carefully tabulated and stored away and quietly forgotten. All of which implies that in the personnel of the committee there was not sufficient energy, enthusiasm, and wide vision to carry out the reforms so urgently required if the congress was to maintain its rightful place in the British Labor movement.

Matters reached a climax during the great railway strike, when the whole fabric of industry and commerce was threatened, and millions of men and women not directly interested in the dispute appeared likely to be affected. While the parliamentary committee doted peacefully, apparently oblivious to the disastrous developments which every moment's delay in a settlement entailed, a few members of the Transport Workers Federation speedily gathered together as many prominent trade union officials as could make the journey to act as a mediatory committee, with a view to bridging the gulf between the government and the railmen, who had broken off negotiations.

Disputants Brought Together

There is no need to recapitulate the extraordinarily excellent part played by this committee until a settlement was reached, except to say that time and again when negotiations had broken down the disputants were again brought together. It seemed overcome.

over 8000 men's shirts

All at one remarkable price

\$1.65

—taking all things into account we anticipate the greatest sale ever held at this store.

Begins Tuesday, Jan. 13th

Boggs & Buhl.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

The Joseph Horne Co.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

For the Week Beginning Jan. 12

Hand-made Blouses of Fine, White Batiste, \$6.75

Every stitch by hand, and with the daintiest of hem-stitching. In two attractive styles, both with fashionable roll collar; one with tucked front; the other in vest effect, the collar and cuffs edged with narrow filet lace.

A. W. Smith
Flower Stores Company
Florists
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS and CONTRACTORS
General Office, Liberty at Sixth Ave., Pittsburgh

Oswald Werner & Sons Co.
Dyeing and Cleaning
Ladies' and Children's Dresses
Gentlemen's Clothing
Household Goods of Every Description
Tel. 6400 Hilland
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Mohr & Oliver
Tailors
Five Hundred Wood Street, Pittsburgh

Seasonable Dishes for Winter
Central Lunch Club
(Cafeteria Service)
HOME COOKING
327-331 Fourth Avenue, also
Fifth Avenue and Wood St., Pittsburgh

BRITISH TRAFFIC POSITION BETTER

Actual Available Rolling Stock Grows Larger—Government May Set Up Wagon Erecting Shops to Increase Supply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Sir Eric Geddes discussed the transportation problem with a deputation of members of Parliament who waited upon him at the House of Commons recently.

In reply to questions, Sir Eric said that from January 1, 1920, the control of railways, in so far as it existed, would be exercised by the Ministry of Transport, and the financial check which had been so ably carried out by the companies on each other on behalf of the government during the war would naturally, and he thought necessarily, be to a greater extent supervised by the ministry. The railways would be more or less individually under their own management.

Research Department Inadequate

The question of publicity was forcibly thrust upon the movement during the railway strike, when a hastily improvised department was set up by the railmen to reply to the statements by the government, to which such prominence was given by the whole of the press. The Labor Party has a small department devoted to research work which was taken over from the Fabian Society, but is quite inadequate for the task.

Present Wagon Position

With regard to the wagon position at the present time, the United Kingdom owned a thousand more wagons than it had done in 1914, but in Great Britain alone the actual available rolling stock (700,000 in 1914) was 5 per cent down, which meant 35,000. There were between 15,000 and 18,000 wagons in France belonging to British railways and another 15,000 to 18,000 awaiting repair. So that they had roughly about 35,000 wagons not in use. The wagons in France were coming back at the rate of 600 a week, but the Secretary of State for War had plans for increasing the number up to 900.

A great deal of traffic was coming by rail now which previously went by sea and that was due to the fictionally low railway rates. As soon as they got these rates up—and he was losing no time in dealing with this—they would get a very much easier situation in many ways. It did not pay shipowners, even with the limited subsidy which was being given to help coastal traffic, to compete with the rail rates. That subsidy would come off as soon as they got railway rates

on an economic basis, and he hoped that that would be before January 15. Railway Shops' Output

Sir Eric went on to say that theoretically the railway shops could turn out 25,000 wagons a year. In the first half of 1919 the railway shops only built 10,000 wagons, but apart from that they concentrated on repairs, in which there had been a speedy and satisfactory improvement. Since June, orders had been placed for 22,000 more wagons including 5000 to outside firms. It was entirely in the interests of the companies to build during the period of government control and they were doing so. There was no reason why they should not place very much larger orders. But what was holding them back was the enormous prices they were being asked to pay by outside firms. He did not accuse private firms of being unpatriotic, but the wagon building trade was getting on very nicely. The export of wagon parts from Britain for the 11 months of 1919 was above £2,000,000. In November alone it was over £500,000. That was good business, and if it improved the rate of exchange they did not want to stop it.

Concentrating on Repair Work

He believed that they could carry the traffic of the country when they got the whole of their rolling stock into commission; otherwise he would be justified in asking Parliament for power to interfere with the wagon-building trade. By concentrating on repair he thought the traffic position would rapidly get back to normal. They could not expect the private wagon owner to build, when there was the possibility of his wagons being acquired over his head, but he hoped to get over this difficulty by coming to an agreed price in the event of acquisition.

He was told that private owners would not repair their wagons, so that, if the government came to the

conclusion that private wagon builders should not be interfered with in the way of restricting their export trade, it had another alternative, which was to do what it had done in regard to munitions. Wagon building was easy, when one had the spare parts. It could be done by unskilled labor and the government could undertake to set up wagon-erecting establishments. He thought that was probably the best thing to do. The government would be criminally negligent if it did not make provision for the future. At present it had difficulty with trade unions, but the Ministry of Labor was dealing with that, and he hoped very shortly to be in a position to say that it could undertake that work and turn out more wagons than could be done by outside firms. The whole traffic position, concluded Sir Eric, was speedily improving.

BIG GIFT TO THROOP COLLEGE

PASADENA, California—A New Year's gift of \$1,000,000 to Throop College of Technology, conditional upon an equal amount being raised from other sources, was announced yesterday by President James A. B. Scherer. The name of the donor was

CRITICISM OF THE ANTI-DUMPING BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BEDFORD, England—Speaking at Bedford recently, F. G. Kellaway, Deputy Minister of Munitions, said he saw from the newspapers that Mr. Asquith and Mr. Walter Runciman had attacked the Anti-Dumping Bill which the government had brought forward and intended to pass into law. It was not surprising, perhaps, that the bill should have come in for criticism at such a gathering. What did surprise him was that the two men who had taken the leading part at Birmingham in the attack on this bill were Mr. Asquith and Mr. Runciman.

What was the genesis of the Anti-Dumping Bill, he asked, and added, that it had had its origin in the famous Paris resolutions. It was only a modest effort to give effect to a part of the policy laid down by all the Allies at the great economic conference.

Speaking in the House of Commons on August 2, 1916, Mr. Asquith, after describing the resolutions in detail, had used these words: "It is perhaps right and indeed necessary that I dis-

close the fact that three of the most important resolutions, namely those relating to the most favored nation treatment, protection against dumping or unfair competition, and the adoption of methods to render the Allies independent of enemy countries as regards essential industries, were proposed by the British delegates and passed at the conference in the form in which they were put forward. I am not, I think, betraying any secret when I say that those resolutions put forward by the British delegates were drafted by my right honorable friend Mr. Walter Runciman."

In these circumstances it was really astonishing, Mr. Kellaway declared, that Mr. Asquith and Mr. Runciman should have ventured to describe the bill which gave effect to their own declared policy in the language which they had used at Birmingham.

Jewelry

Exquisite platinum and gold jewelry set with diamonds, sapphires and other precious stones.

Flawless Diamonds since 1861.

WEIGHT KAY & CO.
JEWELERS

Woodward Ave. at Grand River, DETROIT

The J. L. Hudson Co.
DETROIT

The Hudson White Sale
IS NOW ON
Muslin and Silk Underwear
Linens and Bedding at Savings

Detroit

Fur Headquarters Since 1887

Buy With Confidence
NEWTON ANNIS
239 WOODWARD AT CLIFFORD
DETROIT

Himelhoch's
DETROIT, MICH.

1920 Modes in Day Time Frocks

Whether of crepe de chine, taffeta or charmeuse, the sleeves must be short, altho the line may be bouffant with picturesque ruffles or ruching or straight under the Chinese influence.

49.50 to 95.00

New Hand-made Blouses From Paris

With the beautiful embroidery and the delicate stichery characteristic of the French women.

Some have hand hemstitching and filet lace medallions. They are unusually dainty, priced from \$10.98 to \$24.75.

THE NORBRO SHOP

17 East Grand River Avenue, DETROIT

Distinctive Jewelry
Diamonds, Watches

Pringle Furniture Co.

FURNITURE OF QUALITY

Bugs, Linenens, Pictures and Frames
Pictures Framed to Order

121-123 Gratiot Avenue, DETROIT

D. PRINGLE, Manager

Hair's Restaurant

CHOICE FOOD

Cool, Light Dining Rooms. Convenient

Location. Efficient Service.

258 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT

QUALITY CLOTHES VALUES

FOR MEN, YOUNG MEN AND BOYS

Mabley's

GRAND RIVER AT GRISWOLD, DETROIT

MADE GOOD SINCE 1888

Kuhn's

Makers of High Grade Candies

216 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT, MICH.

LUNCHEON SUPPER

See

THE RICHMOND AND BACKUS CO.

PRINTING, ENGRAVING, BOOKBINDING,

OFFICE FURNITURE AND SUPPLIES

Cherry 4700 Woodward at Congress, Detroit

THE TAILOR-MADE-GIRL

CORSET SHOP

Corsets to meet your individual requirements

"Anita" and "Tailor-Made-Girl"

135 Farmer St., Shop 12, Detroit

IN DETROIT

Send

Fetter's Flowers

17 Adams Ave., East, Phone Main 1263

1613 Woodward Ave., Phone Market 6688

Hoffmann Lumber Co.

LUMBER

ROSEDALE ST. & P. R. R.

PITTSBURGH

Experienced service in all classes of electrical work.

548 East Water Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Phone Broadway 5330

DEVOS-ZRIMSEK Co. Inc.

MOTOR REPAIRING

ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES

Experienced service in all classes of electrical work.

548 East Water Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Phone Broadway 5330

MacDiarmid's Candies

32 Broadway

211 Woodward Ave., cor. Grand River

McMillan Branch, opp. Pontchartrain

747 Woodward Ave., cor. Alexandre

1505 Woodward Ave., just below Boulevard

DETROIT, MICH.

PORTUGAL HONORS NATION'S FREEDOM

Anniversary of Day of Liberation From Spain Passes Off Quietly Owing to Efforts for a Closer Union With Neighbor

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal — This country, republican and at present as much Hispanophile as discretion and dignity will permit, found itself in a situation of some little doubt at the beginning of December. It happens, as the world in general may not be aware—since the Portuguese conduct these national domestic affairs with some sort of reserve—that this first of the month is nominally the great Liberation Day of the nation. It is the day devoted to honoring the "Restorers," and on that day all Lisbon and as much of the rest of Portugal as can manage it, gives itself a holiday and endeavors in every way, or is supposed to do so, to live up to the idea of honoring the realization of a great emancipation.

There have been days not far distant when this festival, considered as the chief day of its kind in the year, would have been signaled with much rejoicing, even though many of the rejoicers, as is inevitably the case on such occasions, were unaware of the significance of the commemoration. But on this last time there was a conflict of emotions among those who really thought upon the affairs of history and their bearing upon the present, and there was hesitation in giving any plain and direct stimulus to the proceedings. The President of the Republic himself, indeed, probably did a wise thing in choosing this moment for practically the first great visit in his presidential capacity to another chief city of the Republic, namely Coimbra, where there were rejoicings which, in the circumstances, were not associated with the festival day.

Deliverance From Spanish Yoke

The simple truth is that the day was that devoted officially and otherwise to the celebration of the deliverance of Portugal from the yoke of Spain in 1640. For some 60 years Portugal, in the language of the historians and patriots, had suffered "slavery" under Spain; at the time indicated she set herself free again, and has been free ever since. The precise date of the consummation of the deliverance is that represented by this festival. Six years ago and the national feeling, artificial, and otherwise, according to the intelligence and education of the subject, was tolerably strong. Years of practice in the celebration makes experts in fervency; besides which it was the fact that Portugal was certainly not envying Spain in any way. The Portuguese financial position was as good as was to be expected in the case of a country that had not long before been bankrupt, and was still in the throes of transition from monarchy to republicanism. But she was at least as good as Spain, and in many respects, size for size, might have been held in much higher esteem. Politically she considered that she had made an advance over the sister nation, whilst milreis and escudos were as good as pesetas.

The case now, however, is not quite the same. In the first place, it is remembered by those who have considered the historical points, that this celebration is indirectly a matter of honoring the Braganza line of monarchs, and with a dethroned Braganza still a candidate for the kingship of a country that is now republican, but has not yet established its republicanism on the firmest foundations, there is something of an anomaly here.

Burden of War Felt

Perhaps the monarchical aspect of the question does not matter at this stage of the proceedings. The new Braganza king held his country free from the Spanish touch, but Portugal never rose again to the heights she had previously achieved. As to the question of deliverance from the yoke, the ruling consideration at the present moment is that, as every one in Portugal knows and appreciates, Spain is now comparatively enormously prosperous, and she suffers from few of those post-war disabilities with which Portugal is heavily burdened.

It generally happens that when one nation, at something of a worldly disadvantage, thus makes overtures—quite unofficially as it insisted again—to another that is by no means at any such disadvantage—the latter is a little shy, as is the manner of the world. Spain might have been expected to a little shy now in her prosperity, but as it happens this is not at all the case. She, unofficially, responds with alacrity. The freedom of the response, indeed, has a tendency to awaken a little suspicion among a people that is by no means indisposed to be suspicious.

Spaniards Show Willingness

The Spaniards show their willingness for closer relations in many ways and some of the manifestations have been striking. Thus, on the very eve of the December celebrations, the "Figaro," the enterprising weekly illustrated periodical of Madrid, produced a large and really handsome and well-edited illustrated supplement "Dedicated to Portugal," with a "Saludo al Pueblo Lusitano." Full of good articles, interviews, statistics, and all the rest, this was by far the best thing of its kind ever done in Portugal or Spain. It was not only circulated extensively through the shops and other places in Portugal, but the supplement, without the rest of the number, was distributed in considerable quantities in the leading hotels and some other public places. A people even less suspicious than the Portuguese might have wondered if some other than the "Figaro" alone had been concerned in this prodigious distribution of Hispano-Portuguese con-

junction propaganda, for that is what it amounted to.

All things considered, it is easy to understand that those to whom such a festival had any meaning and not merely those who were looking for another holiday, perceived the situation to be a little delicate on Restoration Day, especially as the Spanish are a susceptible people and never so susceptible as upon the subject of past losses. The celebrations were duly held, but they were peculiar. Strings of colored lights and bunting were arranged round the monument to the restauradores, and a large crowd of people gathered there, intending to get all the interest and excitement possible out of the occasion. There was a lavish display of the national colors, and they were duly cheered. The chief item in the program, however, did not materialize, for a military band announced to play during the evening failed to make its appearance. Nobody seemed to know why, and so a certain sluggishness in the show was inevitable.

People in Festival Mood

The people tried to feel excited, but it was a poor business without the music, and though there were no really disorderly elements, nothing could prevent the disappointment being expressed in one or two slight disturbances which were soon disposed of by the republican guard. Curiously enough a military band that should have played at another point was also missing. Such omissions may have seemed rather hard on the old restauradores. But when it came to unobtrusive celebrations, such as would produce no national ebullience, quite a lot was done. Various public buildings, including the municipal hall, the Parliament house, the naval headquarters, the arsenal, as well as many private establishments, were illuminated. The government and municipal offices and business houses suspended their work for the day, and the shops were closed. The people, in festival mood, crowded the cafés, but the chief things they talked about were affairs of small account, including the football matches, the season for which opened the same day.

The interest of the proceedings being easily exhausted, it seemed that, if anything, the cafés, which continue gayly till long past midnight, closed a little earlier than usual. A military regiment at Alges celebrated the occasion by unveiling at its headquarters a representation of the Republic, given by Antonio dos Santos Oliveira, and took this opportunity of sending telegrams of congratulation to the President of the Republic and the Ministers of War and Marine at Coimbra, and giving them earnest advice about defending the said Republic against all attacks. Charitable institutions made special gifts to the poor, and the reporters of a leading newspaper, the "Seculo," gathered together in a restaurant, and sent telegrams to their editors and every kind of association connected with newspaper production. But it did not appear to the looker-on that on this day Portugal was afame with the spirit of independence.

MINERS' VIEWS UPON SIR A. GEDDES' FIGURES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England—The secretary of the Miners Federation of Great Britain, Frank Hodges, has issued another statement containing an analysis of the calculations of Sir Auckland Geddes given during the recent coal debate. The statement shows the estimated revenue accruing and the expenditure involved in the coal-mining industry for 12 months ending July, 1920, and the surplus available on these figures, after providing for the 10 shillings per ton decrease in the price of household and coastwise bunker coals, operating as from December 1. According to this statement there should be, Mr. Hodges calculates, a surplus available for a reduction of the price of industrial coal of £31,429,936, or 7s. 1d. per ton available for reduction for the remainder of the year.

If the £9,000,000 deficit alleged by Sir Auckland Geddes to have been incurred before July, has to be met out of the current year's surplus, Mr. Hodges estimates that the available surplus for reduction of industrial coal on 79,308,404 tons, will be £22,429,936, or 5s. 8d. per ton. The statement proceeds:

"This deficit will be largely met out of taxation of owners' profits when the accounting period is completed, and profits are limited to 1s. 2d. per ton.

The figure 26s. given by Sir A. Geddes as average pithead cost of production per ton includes owners' profits, royalty charges, and all productive and established charges."

The following statistics are given:

EXPORT AND BUNKER COALS

Amount exported from August to October, 1919, inclusive.....	10,862,931
Amount for year on this basis.....	43,211,663
Average f. o. b. price from August to October, 1919, inclusive.....	£2 17s. 2d.
Output—	Tons
Actual output from August to October, 1919, inclusive.....	59,909,796
(Includes Yorkshire and Railways strike and Bank Holiday.)	
Average of the 7 normal weeks in above period.....	4,584,922
Output for remainder of year at weekly average.....	169,642,114
Deduct for holidays 1½ weeks at weekly average.....	6,877,383
Total for year.....	222,674,527
Distribution—	Tons
(a) Domestic and house-hold.....	36,500,000
Industrial.....	118,962,663
Cargo and bunkers.....	43,017,844
(b) Coastwise do.....	19,408,000
Colliery consumption.....	13,000,000
Miners do.....	6,000,000
Total.....	222,674,527

(a) Subjected to 10s. decrease in price from December 1.

(b) Subjected to 25s. decrease in price from December 1.

MADRID PLANS FOR WOMEN'S CONGRESS

International Woman Suffrage Alliance Convention Will Discuss Question of Emancipation and Rights of Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England—Miss Chrystal Macmillan, first recording secretary of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, has just left London for Spain in order to make arrangements for the convention which is to be held in Madrid in March or April. Before going, she was interviewed at the headquarters of the alliance by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Right to Retain Nationality

However, it is a beginning and will no doubt be soon followed by other countries. But the important point is that a woman should have the same right to retain the nationality of her birth as a man. She should lose it only on the same conditions as a man. The law is not everywhere based on old custom, but is of recent introduction in the Anglo-Saxon countries at least. In the United Kingdom, before 1870, a British woman remained British even if she married a foreigner. And in the United States it was not till the beginning of the twentieth century that it was definitely laid down in a statute that a woman was to take the nationality of her husband.

"So you see," concluded Miss Macmillan, "that we of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance have our work already cut out for us. But the future seems brighter than ever before. Apart from the Labor movement women seem better able than men to organize internationally. Coupled now with their new political power this should augur well for the world's peace. Other international bodies of women are also arranging conferences. The World's Women Christian Temperance Workers have decided to meet in London next April, and the International Council of Women will hold a convention in September, in the Norwegian Storting, it is hoped."

Invitation From Spanish Women

"Why is the congress being held in Spain?" Miss Macmillan was asked. "For several reasons," was the reply. "First of all, of course, we received a cordial invitation from the Union of Spanish Women. But as most of the countries affiliated to the alliance are usually not backward in pressing their claims, that was not the chief consideration. As you know, the Latin races have not hitherto been particularly progressive. In regard to their women they have indeed been most reactionary. Recently, however, much headway has been made in the Spanish-speaking countries; and we are now receiving applications for affiliation from such places as Uruguay, Nicaragua, Cuba, Mexico, which in the last 12 months or so have formed women's suffrage associations of their own. And we have received a letter from our Spanish correspondent informing us that the Conservative Party in Spain has drafted a bill to enfranchise women which will be presented during the next parliamentary session.

"Our holding the convention in Madrid will give an impetus and be a great help to the movement in the backward Spanish colonies. There will not only be enfranchised delegates present, but, we hope, women members of Parliament from England, the United States, Canada, Norway, Finland, Denmark, Holland, Iceland, Germany, and Austria. As there is now also an enormous movement among the women in the East we expect to have delegates present who will represent Persians, Hindus, Muhammadans, and Christian Indians."

Agenda Not Yet Prepared

"What subjects will the conference discuss, and what line do you think it will take in regard to the League of Nations?" was the next question put.

"The agenda has not yet been drawn up," said Miss Macmillan; "and women differ politically as well as men. But I can tell you about some of the questions on which important decisions will be reached:

"1. The emancipation of women in those countries where the vote has not yet been won. The alliance will decide how it can help the women of such nations to obtain their political freedom.

"2. Marriage laws, guardianship, and rights of children. These differ in various countries, and only in one has the married mother equal parental rights with the father. Under the new German Constitution passed in July, and in the drafting of which 38 women members of Parliament took part, there is now equality of the sexes in marriage, including parental and property rights.

"3. The industrial and professional status of women. This again is different in each country. Some nations have already conceded the basic rule of equality in regard to the professions, while others have hardly begun to consider the question. In industry it is the powerful trade unions that have to be dealt with. They are afraid that the entry of women would undermine the position which they have labored to bring about. But equal opportunities and equal pay for equal work would obviate that difficulty. It is also essential that regulations concerning the hours of women's labor and other restrictions should be decided by women themselves. The Danish Rigsdag has recently passed a bill embodying the rule of equal pay for women in all positions under the State.

Example of America

"4. Widows' and mothers' pensions. America has made an excellent beginning in the right direction; and England and other countries are now working for legislation on the same lines.

"5. Women in the League of Nations and the status of women throughout the world. Nothing short of absolute equality will satisfy the

International Woman Suffrage Alliance.

"6. The nationality of married women. The war has shown this to be of paramount importance; and there is no other woman's reform on which it is so necessary that women should internationally pull together. A law has just been passed in Canada to enable a married woman to apply for nationalization independently of her husband. As it now stands this law will have effect only in Canada, and a Canadian or British-born woman married to an alien would still take the nationality of her husband in Britain.

Right to Retain Nationality

However, it is a beginning and will no doubt be soon followed by other countries. But the important point is that a woman should have the same right to retain the nationality of her birth as a man. She should lose it only on the same conditions as a man. The law is not everywhere based on old custom, but is of recent introduction in the Anglo-Saxon countries at least. In the United Kingdom, before 1870, a British woman remained British even if she married a foreigner. And in the United States it was not till the beginning of the twentieth century that it was definitely laid down in a statute that a woman was to take the nationality of her husband.

"So you see," concluded Miss Macmillan, "that we of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance have our work already cut out for us. But the future seems brighter than ever before. Apart from the Labor movement women seem better able than men to organize internationally. Coupled now with their new political power this should augur well for the world's peace. Other international bodies of women are also arranging conferences. The World's Women Christian Temperance Workers have decided to meet in London next April, and the International Council of Women will hold a convention in September, in the Norwegian Storting, it is hoped."

Universal Plan or Nothing

"Great Britain was the country least adapted to making experiments in the cause of nationalization. Unless nationalization of the coal mines would promote export trade in coal—which it certainly would not do, owing to the impossible red tape system set up for export coal by the Sankey Commission—they would run great danger of destroying the shipping industry, and if they did that, they would become a third-rate power. They could not end with the coal mines and railways; it was a universal scheme or nothing, and state ownership of everything was utterly impracticable.

Saving, Lord Emmott continued, was absolutely necessary for Great Brit-

STATE OWNERSHIP OF COAL OPPOSED

Lord Emmott Says Unless It Promotes Coal Export, Shipping Industry Would Be in Danger

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Rt. Hon. Lord Emmott, G. C. M. G., G. B. E., in an address on "Government Control of Industry," delivered under the auspices of the Industrial League and Council at the Guildhall, said that they

ain's financial existence, and the essence of nationalization of industry was that there was no saving. Profits went either to the national exchequer or in reduction of the prices of commodities produced. There must be an enormous crippling of saving if they resorted to nationalization, but to any one who believed, as he did, that their future was precarious in any case, and could only be saved by hard work and the cooperation of all for the common good, what had happened during the recent months was deplorable.

They were told that the country must be fit for heroes to live in; instead of being told how that miracle was to be effected. As regards the coal industry, it seemed to him that the coal owner was being harried into accepting what he believed to be a awful blunder. This was not a time for making the experiment of nationalization.

Moral Claim Failed

Continuing, Lord Emmott said that he did not know how long the Coalition Government would last, but party government would return, whatever the parties would be. The moral claim for nationalization failed. If it meant anything it meant complete socialization, and that was impossible.

The present day extravagance in face of the future they might have to face was, in his opinion, absolutely appalling; remedies which would aggravate the trouble were no remedies at all. There must be a remedy for this question of Capital and Labor, Lord Emmott declared, and they had to find it. Could not the saner heads of industry and Labor leaders, he asked, confer together and work out a scheme, the object being to give the workers a reasonable share in the management without any serious danger to efficiency being incurred and to deal with the excess profits question without drying up the incentive to enterprise? "I honestly believe," he added, "a solution could be found."

TURKISH ARMY ACTIVE SINCE ARMISTICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—T. P. O'Connor, M. P., presided at a lecture on "Turkey Under the Armistice," given by Mr. W. A. Lloyd, an Australian journalist, at the National Liberal Club recently, and in referring to the oppression exercised by the Turks over the Christian people under their government, said that this was a historic moment for the people of Britain. This was the moment in which the governments which controlled the future of the east were discussing the eastern question, and their final decision was to make the armistice.

They were told that the country must be fit for heroes to live in; instead of being told how that miracle was to be effected. As regards the coal industry, it seemed to him that the coal owner was being harried into accepting what he believed to be a awful blunder. This was not a time for making the experiment of nationalization.

Mr. W. A. Lloyd, who fought against the Turks during the war, spoke of their acts of cruelty, and said that for more than a year after the armistice there was a well-equipped, well-organized, and well-organized, Turkish army in the field. He contended that the remedy for the shocking state of affairs in the east lay with the people at home, and that, with a well-organized and well-informed public opinion, these miseries could be stopped.

SHIPYARD TRANSFERRED

NEW YORK, New York—The Submarine Boat Corporation has acquired from the United States Emergency Fleet Corporation the Newark Bay Shipyard, which it has been operating under a lease. The cost of constructing the yard was \$15,000,000.

1851 Jordan Marsh Company 1920

BOSTON

Our 69th Birthday Sale

Bulletin of Bargains on Sale Friday

Birthday Sale prices offered during this famous January event are not excelled even by ourselves

1851 Jordan Marsh Company 1920

Our 69th Birthday Sale

Bulletin of Bargains on Sale Friday

Birthday Sale prices offered during this famous January event are not excelled even by ourselves

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

YALE CLUB WINS WITH DIFFICULTY

Absence of Two of Its Stars Precludes Decisive Defeat of the Crescent Athletic Club

METROPOLITAN CLASS B INTER-CLUB SQUASH TENNIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The squash

players of the Yale Club, undefeated

leaders of the Class B team of the

Metropolitan Squash Association, won

by a narrow margin from the athletes

of the Crescent Athletic Club, the

newcomers in the league, on the

courts of the latter Thursday after-

noon. This was partly due to the

failure of Stuyvesant Wainwright and

J. A. Vletor to appear. J. C. Tomlinson,

though much out of practice, took

Wainwright's place, but the other

match went by default to the Crescen-

t Club. Not until H. R. Stern, after

losing his first game, had been able

to defeat C. W. Dingee in the other

two, was the match determined.

Harold Rowe, a newcomer on the

Crescent Club team, replaced M. M.

Sterling and won his match from

J. C. Tomlinson in quite impressive

style. His service and angle play

were careful, but an increase of speed

seems needed. N. F. Torrance, the

club champion, also made a strong

effort in his match with C. J. Mac-

Guire, number one for the Yale Club,

holding the second game to extra

points. The summary:

C. J. MacGuire, Yale Club, defeated N.

F. Torrance, Crescent Athletic Club, 15-5.

A. W. Baxer Jr., Crescent Athletic Club, defeated J. A. Vletor, Yale Club, by default.

William Adams Jr., Yale Club, defeated H. W. Dangler, Crescent Athletic Club, 15-5.

H. R. Stern, Yale Club, defeated C. W. Dingee, Crescent Athletic Club, 6-5.

Harold Rowe, Crescent Athletic Club, defeated J. C. Tomlinson, Yale Club, 15-12.

In the meantime, the Harvard Club, using a number of new players, won every match from its Princeton Club

opponents in straight games. Hewitt Morgan, former Massachusetts state champion, made his first appearance for the victors and showed very impressively in his match with Lloyd Richards. Other new Harvard Club players were H. R. Kunhardt and Geoffrey Taylor. This places the Harvard Club in second place, two games behind the Yale Club. The summary:

G. N. Richard, Harvard Club, defeated Jesse Hoyt, Princeton Club, 15-11.

Hewitt Morgan, Harvard Club, defeated Lloyd Richards, Princeton Club, 15-11.

A. H. Toms, Harvard Club, defeated John Cromwell, Princeton Club, 15-14.

Geoffrey Taylor, Harvard Club, defeated George H. Walker Jr., Princeton Club, 15-12.

H. R. Kunhardt, Harvard Club, defeated E. C. Olds, Princeton Club, by default.

KANSAS TO HAVE EIGHT REGULARS

With Strong Nucleus for a 1920 Football Team, Kansas State Looks Forward Confidently

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LAWRENCE, Kansas—Although the

University of Kansas football team

lost the 1919 Missouri Valley Conference championship to the University of

Missouri eleven on McCook Field here

Thanksgiving Day, in its only defeat

of the season by a Conference team,

only three varsity regulars played

their last year of university football,

so that Kansas prospects are looking

bright for next year. Especially is

this true with some of the best fresh-

man players in the history of the uni-

versity.

Coach L. B. McCarty's recommenda-

tion for letter awards will be acted

upon at the next meeting of the Uni-

versity Athletic Board. It is reason-

ably certain that there will be a letter

man for every position, in addition to

10 freshman letter holders of varsity

ability.

The Kansas regulars who played

their last game Thanksgiving Day are

Cap. H. P. Laslett '20, end; J. T.

Pringle '20, halfback, and W. W.

Wood '20, quarterback. They have

played three years of university foot-

ball, and under the Missouri Valley

Conference rules they are not eligible

for another year. There are six other

seniors on the team and the squad, how-

ever, who have played only two years

of university football, so are eligible

for another year. These six seniors

are A. A. Bell '20, end; G. J. Kampert

'20, tackle; B. T. Church '20, tackle;

Wint Smith '20, guard; R. O. Ruble

'20, guard, and R. T. Cowgill '20, halfback. Smith has already signed

his intention of returning to the

university to play his third year on

the team, and it is believed that all

but possibly one or two of the others

will also return.

The three regulars who will not be

back next year have enviable records

in Missouri Valley Conference athletic

circles. Captain Laslett was one of the

two Kansas players on the eighty-ninth

division team that won the A. E. F.

championship in France. He also has

the distinction of being the only Kan-

sas athlete since the days of Thomas

Johnson in 1906 to hold two captain-

ships in the same year, having been

elected leader of both the basketball

and football teams in 1917. He failed to return for the football season, and was elected to serve out his unfinished term after returning from the service last summer.

Pringle, a halfback, has stood out for his line, plowing in the games with University of Oklahoma, University of Nebraska, and University of Missouri this year. He was the only consistent ground gainer through the Nebraska line and also distinguished himself in the other games on running mate in the other halfback position, stood out for his open-field running. Wood ran the team at the quarterback position a part of nearly every game, being a veteran who made a name for himself in the Conference of 1915.

Among the available varsity material for next year, in addition to the six seniors who are eligible for another season, there are 10 other players who have been in most of the games during the season just closed, namely, A. C. Longbow, '21, end; G. E. Nettels, '21, tackle; G. M. Hart, '21, center; R. E. Green, '22, center; D. W. Luper, '22, quarterback; F. P. Mandeville, '21, halfback; T. C. Reid, '21, fullback; and L. D. Simons, '21, fullback.

The freshman players who are considered varsity material by Coach Carl Schlaedeman are: A. J. McDonald, '23, end; R. E. Harris, '23, tackle; E. A. Sander, '22, tackle; H. A. Ivy, '23, end; R. D. Fraker, '23, guard; George Hale, '23, center; Harley Little, '21, quarterback; J. G. Wilson, '23, quarterback; C. A. MacAdams, '23, halfback; and E. J. Allison, '23, halfback.

Harley Little, quarterback, who is rated a junior in the college but who is playing his first year at the university, played with the College of Emporia, at Emporia, Kansas, for two seasons before coming here. Sander played with the Alva Normal School, at Alva, Oklahoma, before coming to the university.

The football season which closed Thanksgiving Day included more than 100 games by Kansas with other valley schools than in any other year in the history of the institution. Starting out with a scoreless tie with Washburn College in the third game of the season, Iowa State College was next encountered in a scoreless tie, while Oklahoma was battled on McCook Field without a score the week after Kansas State Agricultural College was defeated here 16 to 3. Kansas won its first two games, defeating Pittsburg Normal School 42 to 0 and Emporia Normals 14 to 0. The last two games of the schedule, however, were lost to Nebraska 19 to 7, and to Missouri 13 to 6.

C. J. STEINBUGLER SPRINGS UPSET

Defeats L. A. Servatius in National Class C Amateur 18.2 Balkline Billiard Tournament

CLASS C AMATEUR '18.2 BALKLINE BILLIARD STANDING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

MONONGAHELA CITY, Pennsylvania—

Chiefly through the brilliant individual playing of Center Forward Savage and Goalkeeper Russell, the McKeepsport National Tube Company Football Club was a place in the fourth round of the National Challenge Cup competition when it defeated the Pittsburgh Terminal Football Club in the third round of play by a score of 2 to 1.

The first half was scoreless, but the second half saw Savage not only engineered most of McKeepsport offensive, but scored the two goals that won the game. Hickey managed to save his team a shutout by scoring during the last few minutes of play. But for the fine defensive work of Russell, Pittsburgh would have scored more. The summary:

McKEEPSORT BEATS PITTSBURGH TEAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

WICHITA, Kansas—

Chiefly through the brilliant individual playing of Center Forward Savage and Goalkeeper Russell, the McKeepsport National Tube Company Football Club was a place in the fourth round of the National Challenge Cup competition when it defeated the Pittsburgh Terminal Football Club in the third round of play by a score of 2 to 1.

The first half was scoreless, but the second half saw Savage not only engineered most of McKeepsport offensive, but scored the two goals that won the game. Hickey managed to save his team a shutout by scoring during the last few minutes of play. But for the fine defensive work of Russell, Pittsburgh would have scored more. The summary:

McKEEPSORT BEATS PITTSBURGH TEAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

WICHITA, Kansas—

Chiefly through the brilliant individual playing of Center Forward Savage and Goalkeeper Russell, the McKeepsport National Tube Company Football Club was a place in the fourth round of the National Challenge Cup competition when it defeated the Pittsburgh Terminal Football Club in the third round of play by a score of 2 to 1.

The first half was scoreless, but the second half saw Savage not only engineered most of McKeepsport offensive, but scored the two goals that won the game. Hickey managed to save his team a shutout by scoring during the last few minutes of play. But for the fine defensive work of Russell, Pittsburgh would have scored more. The summary:

McKEEPSORT BEATS PITTSBURGH TEAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

WICHITA, Kansas—

Chiefly through the brilliant individual playing of Center Forward Savage and Goalkeeper Russell, the McKeepsport National Tube Company Football Club was a place in the fourth round of the National Challenge Cup competition when it defeated the Pittsburgh Terminal Football Club in the third round of play by a score of 2 to 1.

The first half was scoreless, but the second half saw Savage not only engineered most of McKeepsport offensive, but scored the two goals that won the game. Hickey managed to save his team a shutout by scoring during the last few minutes of play. But for the fine defensive work of Russell, Pittsburgh would have scored more. The summary:

McKEEPSORT BEATS PITTSBURGH TEAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

WICHITA, Kansas—

Chiefly through the brilliant individual playing of Center Forward Savage and Goalkeeper Russell, the McKeepsport National Tube Company Football Club was a place in the fourth round of the National Challenge Cup competition when it defeated the Pittsburgh Terminal Football Club in the third round of play by a score of 2 to 1.

The first half was scoreless, but the second half saw Savage not only engineered most of McKeepsport offensive, but scored the two goals that won the game. Hickey managed to save his team a shutout by scoring during the last few minutes of play. But for the fine defensive work of Russell, Pittsburgh would have scored more. The summary:

McKEEPSORT BEATS PITTSBURGH TEAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

WICHITA, Kansas—

Chiefly through the brilliant individual playing of Center Forward Savage and Goalkeeper Russell, the McKeepsport National Tube Company Football Club was a place in the fourth round of the National Challenge Cup competition when it defeated the Pittsburgh Terminal Football Club in the third round of play by a score of 2 to 1.

The first half was scoreless, but the second half saw Savage not only engineered most of McKeepsport offensive, but scored the two goals that won the game. Hickey managed to save his team a shutout by scoring during the last few minutes of play. But for the fine defensive work of Russell, Pittsburgh would have scored more. The summary:

McKEEPSORT BEATS

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

SAVINGS BANKS' DEPOSITS GAIN

Amount Spent During Recent Months Has Not Reduced Balances, Although the Withdrawals Have Been Heavy

BOSTON, Massachusetts—By the emphasis placed on the "orgy of holiday spending" during recent weeks, it would be expected that adverse results on saving bank deposits would be shown, yet the effect of gift buying this year was even less severe on the banks than in similar periods formerly. At the first of 1920 deposits in the two dozen saving banks of this city totaled \$348,335,000, compared with \$342,216,000 at the end of October.

Withdrawals from savings banks during the last 60 days have been heavy, but, on the other hand, deposits have been very large, the latter made possible by record wages received by all classes and also the result of thrift taught during the war, the practice of which is continued by thousands of persons, many of whom never had a bank account or any investment prior to 1917.

Large Mortgages

Coincident with the piling up of savings banks deposits and unprecedented activity in the real estate market, it has developed that the banks are letting out unusually large sums on mortgage loans. Not only has it been regarded a duty on the part of these institutions to foster local realty projects, but savings bank officials have seen railroad and public utility bonds—long styled as "glittered" deprecate to such an extent that they are attracted into lending on real estate mortgages. The Massachusetts foreclosure clause and the 60 per cent lending up limit make for added security. Over half the funds of many savings banks find their way into mortgage loans, the limit on such use being 70 per cent of deposits.

Comparisons Made

Below are the sums deposited with Boston savings banks on January 1 last and the comparison with October 31 in previous years (final 000 dropped):

	Open	High	Low	Last
Bank	1,920	1,919	1,918	
Blackstone	1,730	1,752	1,640	
Boston Five-Cent	58,869	58,528	53,697	
Boston Penny	13,241	18,274	12,924	
Brighton Five-Cent	3,317	3,238	2,930	
Charlestown Five-Cent	23,305	22,791	18,640	
Columbus	153	152	150	
Dorchester	6,770	7,115	1,247	
East Boston	7,774	7,657	7,175	
Elliot	8,859	8,810	8,279	
Franklin	20,236	20,183	19,475	
Grove Hall	889	850	516	
Hibernia	1,232	1,206	1,024	
Home	29,869	29,541	27,075	
Hyde Park	2,498	2,423	2,193	
Inn Sav Rox	13,770	13,817	13,572	
Lincoln	5,584	6,267	6,299	
North End	5,654	6,267	6,299	
West End	57,069	56,435	54,088	
South Boston	10,693	10,520	9,410	
Suffolk	29,188	32,232	39,164	
Summer	1,742	1,896	1,551	
Union	14,779	14,616	13,899	
Warren	15,588	15,621	14,727	
Widley	12,083	12,034	11,630	
Total	348,335	341,216	321,078	

*Includes installment payments on Liberty bonds.

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Henry Hertz & Co.)

NEW YORK New York—Cotton prices yesterday ranged as follows:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Jan.	28.40	28.50	27.90	28.25
March	38.75	38.82	36.25	36.52
May	35.25	35.35	34.80	35.01
July	33.40	33.55	32.05	32.23
Oct.	30.75	30.85	30.32	30.55
Spots	39.25	up 25 points		

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—The New Orleans Cotton Exchange was closed yesterday, Jackson Day.

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT

LONDON, England—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows:

	Decrease
Total reserve	£15,282,000
Circulation	90,517,000
Bullion	3,049,000
Other secs	96,280,000
May deps	137,296,000
Public deps	21,462,000
Govt secs	60,941,000
	31,328,000

*Increase.

The proportion of reserve to liabilities is now 12.20 per cent, compared with 9.20 per cent last week and compared with an advance from 11.70 to 17.12 per cent in the corresponding week last year.

Clearings through London banks were £785,810,000, compared with £509,880,000 last week.

BANK OF FRANCE STATEMENT

PARIS, France—The weekly statement of the Bank of France (figures in francs) compares with the previous week as follows: Jan. 7 Dec. 31 Gold on hand... 5,579,159,000 5,578,950,000 Silver... 264,539,000 265,702,000 Current on hand... 38,009,907,600 37,660,543,000 Gp. deps... 2,015,971,000 2,209,013,000 Bills direct... 1,615,666,000 1,631,404,000 Treasury deps... 25,850,000,000 25,850,000,000 Advances... 1,542,358,000 1,783,679,000

FLOOR PRICES RISE
MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota—The Northwestern Miller in its weekly review of the flour market says flour prices have jumped 50 cents a barrel since a week ago. Soft winter flours share in the advance. The demand, even at the highest prices in years, has been unprecedented for the holiday season and last week's flour output was exceptionally heavy.

BAR SILVER PRICES
NEW YORK New York—Commercial bar silver \$133, up 1 cent.

LONDON, England—Bar silver 1½ d. higher at 78d.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market

Open High Low Close

Am Can... 57½ 57½ 57½ 56½

Am Can & Fy... 140½ 141½ 139½ 135½

Am Inter Corp... 102½ 102½ 101 101

Am Loco... 69½ 69½ 69½ 69½

Am Smelters... 139½ 139½ 137½ 138

Am Sugar... 17½ 17½ 17½ 17½

Am T & T... 97 97 96 96

Am Woolen... 159½ 161 158 158

Ammonds... 63½ 63½ 63½ 63½

A. G. & W. I... 180 180 178 178

Atchison... 84½ 84½ 84½ 84½

Baldwin Locom... 117 118½ 116½ 117½

B & O... 32 32 32 32

Beth Steel B... 88½ 89½ 87½ 88½

Butte & Sup... 27 28 26½ 28

Can Pac... 133 133½ 132½ 133½

Cent Leather... 102½ 102½ 102½ 102½

Chandler... 127½ 127½ 125 126

Chas M & St... 100 100 98 100

Chase Corp... 30 30 29 30

China... 87½ 87½ 86 87½

Crucible Steel... 216 216½ 213½ 215

Cuba Cane pd... 81½ 84½ 83 84½

Cuba Can... 53½ 54½ 53½ 53½

Endicott-Johns... 143½ 143½ 141½ 141½

Gen Motors... 323 323 328 330

Goodrich... 82 82 82 82

Goodyear... 85½ 85½ 84½ 84½

Ingraham... 60½ 60½ 60½ 60½

Kennecott... 22 32 32 31½

Max Motor... 33½ 33½ 33 33

Marine... 48½ 48½ 47½ 47½

Marine pd... 110½ 110½ 109½ 110

Met Pet... 211½ 214½ 209½ 212½

Midvale... 50½ 50½ 50½ 50½

Mo Pacific... 105½ 105½ 103½ 105½

Mo Am Pet B... 100½ 100½ 100½ 100½

Penn... 42 42½ 41½ 42

Pierce-Arrow... 78½ 79½ 76½ 77½

Reading... 76½ 76½ 75½ 75½

Rep Iron & Steel... 118½ 119½ 117½ 118

Roy D of N Y... 104 104½ 103½ 103

Sinclair... 46½ 46½ 46½ 46½

St. Pac... 102½ 102½ 102 102

Texas Co... 110½ 111½ 108 109½

Texas & Pacific... 220 220 220 220

Trans Oil... 35½ 35½ 34½ 34½

Union Pacific... 122½ 122½ 122 122

U S Rubber... 137½ 138½ 134½ 136½

U S Smelting... 73½ 73½ 72½ 73½

U S Steel... 106½ 106½ 105½ 106½

Utah Copper... 78½ 79 77½ 78

Worthington... 90½ 90½ 88 88

Westinghouse... 54½ 54½ 54 54

Willys-Over... 30½ 30½ 30 30

Yankee... 99½ 99½ 99½ 99½

Yankee pd... 99½

THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

The Matter of Dress Design

14 after an uninterrupted 15 years in a remote village, somewhere west of Cork, where a Donegal tweed coat and skirt formed the pièce de résistance of your wardrobe, you should find yourself on the other side of the Atlantic, living in a whirl of skyscrapers, white lights and complex menu cards, be sure that nothing will fascinate you, aggravate you and amuse you so endlessly as the clothes of the fashionable women. In the midst of admiration for the aplomb with which they carry off their barbaric creations, you stop to picture the indignant revolt there would be if custom by tradition should insist on anything half so unsuitable.

That's what I found, and I asked myself a hundred times if there were not some rational basis on which to build up the elements of dress design; but, then, as I watched the passers-by, I told myself with assurance that dress design, based on anything but fashion-mongering, ceased with the Romans at the latest. Then, just at the moment when I had about convinced myself, I would invariably run into a costume in the street or elsewhere, so glorious in color and so serenely simple in design, that all my confidence vanished.

Later, Eleanor came and helped me to solve the knotty problem. Eleanor is my niece, and a trained expert in the matter of dress design. When last I saw her she wore socks and evinced a lively interest in peppermints. Here was a new Eleanor, and I had to make her acquaintance all over again.

"You'll have to admit, Aunt Mary," she said, when I propounded my doubts and indecisions to her, "you'll have to admit that there is a slow general improvement in dress designing going on, in spite of the fashion-mongers, now, won't you? Oh, I know, if you hark back to the Greeks and Egyptians, we are miles behind. Their designs were based on the only thing they can be based on, the figure beneath them; and, when they wanted to work or to play, they dressed accordingly. We don't do that, at least we are only just beginning to, we haven't dared. Mrs. Grundy has frightened us. But what I mean is that some of the most atrocious of the fashionable horrors, which prevented us from even walking or breathing properly, have gone for good, because we have grown out of them."

"Go on," I murmured encouragingly, "go on at once. I have never heard anything like this before."

She went on. "I know that one or two of the best firms I have worked for have realized that one of the elements of dress design is the absolutely unavoidable function of clothing people, and that the function must be based upon the form they have to clothe. Unless they do realize this and stop imagining they can improve on it and conjuring up creatures of their own and cramming people into them in the name of fashion, they haven't a vestige of right to call themselves artistic."

"You see, more and more of the dress designers have been to art schools, learned to draw the figure and to understand its character and, although fashion gets hold of nearly all of them because there is so much money in it, still the best ones don't forget everything they have learned. When some one comes along with ideas of his own, they are glad enough to do their best for him, and then it is that you see the wonderful exceptions you've enjoyed so much."

"At home in England I went to a big school, played games all the time, and practically lived in a skirt above my knees and knickerbockers under it until I was 18. I've ridden and swam and camped and walked, whenever I got the chance ever since, and so have hundreds more all over the country, and somehow that teaches you better than anything the horrors of fashions that tie your legs together one day, your arms another and alter your shape every spring. You simply won't submit to it, if you are the only rebel in the world. But you aren't. All the girls, nearly all, that did what I did, wear sensible and beautiful clothes now; some even design them, and think what a lot of good that's doing! One of them is working with me now. It's the people who never had any games nor any freedom that crawl in and out of the fashion shops, and make their children follow them. They buy the fashion magazines and think they look like the drawings—so cute, you know!"

I chuckled—she had evidently heard them often.

"How many heads do you suppose there are in most fashion plate figures?"

"The obvious rose to my lips, but I fought it down.

"Only about nine. The Greek was seven and now it's not much more than six, as a rule; so you can imagine why you don't see many of the long slender fashion plates in the streets."

"When you can draw it into designers and public alike that no one ever looked beautifully or suitably clothed in a dress which distorts or exaggerates in the slightest degree, whether it is a tight skirt or a long one, huge pockets on the hips or a wasp waist, then some sort of a millennium will have begun. It's only because the poor things don't know any better and think they do look nice—they would call it smart—that they buy such things. The designers and, of course, the public they design for, are dreadfully afraid of color. Most of the work gives you the idea that they never intended it to be seen in the company of other dresses during all its life. They are nearly all, especially the ones for young people, pale and timid, patchy and spotty with bits of ornament; instead of being what

you called 'severely simple' and strong—was it?"

Vaguely, I murmured the conventional remark about some colors suitting some persons and not others.

"Of course they do, but there is no one who can't wear splendid color and as strong as you like. It's only a question of what color and how to dispose it. It's just education, education all the time. The worst of it is that people still believe that fashion is art, that Paris is the most artistic spot on earth and, therefore, that her fashions are artistic in some way."

She looked at her watch. "It's late; I must get back to the studio. Come round tomorrow, Aunt Mary, and I will show you some gorgeous fun I've been having lately with a movie star; we do a lot of work for the movies. This girl has exactly the same ideas as I have; she's in a war play and has to be a munition maker and a stable boy on a farm and half a dozen other things, besides a society person, and we're working out her clothes together. I'll take you to the film, when it is played, and then you'll see what I mean by dress designing. Good-by, and she was gone. I gasped and wondered if she still cared for pepper-mints.

The Twenty-Minute Sunday Dinner

Have you, in your home, a steady, reliable oven that can be trusted to supply even cooking heat when the fire is just as it should be, and things so well prepared and planned that takes but 20 minutes to finish the dinner for the table when you return from church?

"Hearty soups may be set to simmer on the back of the stove or over a low gas flame, just to keep hot and cook down to be a little richer, for, of course, they should be cooked beforehand. Thin soups to cream or to thicken may be kept just warm through, then finished in 10 minutes after bringing to boiling point."

Salad ingredients may be prepared, ready to toss together in the dressing at the last minute. Cold dressings are, of course, ready ahead and hot dressings may be mixed ready to boil up while the soup is boiling. Desserts should be well chosen, for, among the jellied things, puddings hot or cold, rich cake, fruits, creams or ices, there are any amount that may be fixed before going out, to serve quickly. Some may be finished while the dinner is in progress, so as not to waste any time.

This "light shading" business yearly becomes a more and more popular one, and gorgeous specimens greet us everywhere; first and foremost, for the moment, being those with robustly Chinese tendencies, reminiscent of pagoda and junk, kite and ball, and which, with the present vogue for lacquer and adornments of the Far East, are just what we are all looking for.

An uncommon one of cane-colored silk, parasol shape, had a deep trellis

On Lamp Shades

Custom is nothing if not a veritable bundle of contradictions and, for some hitherto unexplained reason, its most paradoxical hunting ground appears as strong as you like. It's only a question of what color and how to dispose it. We build large and sensible windows, and as swiftly proceed to ob-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
A transparent effect in a scone shade

sure them by curtain, blind and case-mantling; and it has even been whispered that black net has had the effrontery to step in between us and our sunshine. Nor does this sorry victory over daylight suffice us, but, by every device, we must needs turn our ingenuity toward the cutting off of the feeble rays of our nighttime illumination.

However, these abstruse eccentricities need not greatly concern the home decorator, though they may provoke her wonder; and, at any rate, she can console herself that the modern lamp shade certainly does provide most welcome zones of illuminated color, when the rest of the tones of her room have lost much of their daytime value.

This "light shading" business yearly becomes a more and more popular one, and gorgeous specimens greet us everywhere; first and foremost, for the moment, being those with robustly Chinese tendencies, reminiscent of pagoda and junk, kite and ball, and which, with the present vogue for lacquer and adornments of the Far East, are just what we are all looking for.

A combination of silk and fringe



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
A combination of silk and fringe

fringe of interlaced orange ribbon, from which depended here and there large wooden beads of jade green. Almost poetic was another as, rising above a slender vase of its own dull blue, it displayed upon its spreading, umbrella-like surface the most ethereal white clouds, flecked lightly as if chasing one another, while from each rib of its frame hung a long pendant of quaint beads.

Numbers of silk shades boast of large globular tops, surmounting square or multi-sided borders, and the ends of many twist upward, pagoda-wise, and ever the ubiquitous fringe is to be met with, sometimes composed of multitudes of tiny beads, but more often used as an occasion for the introduction of bright-colored ones of varied size and shape.

Charming combinations are produced by employing two-colored silks for these queer-shaped shades, such as two gradations of orange, while bold checks, set off by plain silk, are just the thing for our modern rooms, black and white with black fringe being especially distinctive; and the same idea is carried out with plain and

"floral" silks. Shot purples and blues appear to be in great request, and they lend themselves to trappings of gold in quite royal style.

Square frames are mostly employed for these parti-colored shades, while a good many for electric lights are absolutely spherical, so as completely to inclose the light, giving them the appearance of balls of color; and here again figured silks, mostly of the "cubist" description, are the order of the day. Umber taffeta is also being revived, and forms an appropriate background for finely painted conventional bouquets. A lovely example was square, with large medallions of flowers at the lower end of each division, and it was finished off with fringe and braid of dull gold.

The shades for high central lights are mostly silk bowls, and huge tassels replace the fringe, while immense Chinese bells, decorated with troops of warriors, weird beasts and dancing children from the Celestial Empire, are to be seen everywhere.

Paper lamp shades greet us most cheerfully in all directions, in fact, they just laugh with color all the time. A great number of exquisitely designed ones, with "transparent" effects and all the good work which we have been accustomed to for some years, are still being made and will always hold their own, especially for candle shades and for wall sconces; but there is no denying it, vivid color and bold design are having their "day," and we must confess they are truly delightful as they beckon to us to come and purchase them. These shades are mostly highly varnished, which adds to their effect.

Here is one of flame scarlet with fierce black lightning playing all around it; and another flaunting above



a slim candlestick to match, in yellow with a border of autumn's own purple plums; and yet another clad in stripes of emerald green and white, which wind their way down the pillar of the attendant candle stand. If these pert candlesticks and shades to match form a complete battalion, they are well nigh outnumbered by the pottery brigade, for every imaginable shape and kind of bowl and vase is now commanded to serve as a lamp, and the shades are always in correct uniform to match, nor are the needs of the lacquer devotees forgotten. "Canister" lamps and shades are really attractive, as they are of all sizes, from those 18 inches high to the very large ones.

Such are a few of the lamp shades looking forth and seeking a place in our homes. Some we may step in and buy, and others—well, with a few colors, some silk-painted médium, a tin of varnish, masses of beads, to say nothing of a few plain canisters from the nearest "bazaar," a trifle of imagination and a whole packet of perseverance, we can fashion them for our selves.

Balcony Gardens

As one walks through the squares of most not entirely modern cities and notices what a number of the houses have really spacious balconies, it is surprising to see how few persons have made any attempt at having a balcony garden.

Some of the larger houses, many of which are now being turned into flats, by the way, have balconies on the first floor, with a square piece over the porch of the house, measuring about eight feet square, as well as a piece along the front of the house on to which open French windows.

A certain number of persons, it is true, have their window boxes filled each year by the florist with ivy

geraniums and Marguerite daisies, but this kind of "garden" all ready-made by the florist's man, is hardly worthy of the name, as it lacks all the experimental and adventurous interest of the garden made by oneself and all the pleasure of caring for the little plants as they grow to maturity.

In starting a balcony garden, the first thing to do is to get the boxes; these should be strongly made, raised three or four inches off the ground. Those that line the railings had best be fairly narrow, or they will reduce the space too much and not leave enough room for sitting out; but, at each end, one could have wider ones placed against the wooden partitions which divide it from the balconies on either side, and in these might be grown some tall flowering plants, or a jasmine trained up the woodwork. Then, again, in the square piece over the porch, one might have a tub in the middle of the front railings, to break the monotonous line of the narrow boxes, in which could also be grown one large plant, such as delphinium or coreopsis, or one might have square tubs in each corner with creeping plants, such as morning-glories, climbing up a colored pole with a gold knob at the top. There are, indeed, many ways in which a decorative arrangement could be carried out with boxes of different sizes and shapes, and which it would be a pleasant task to work out individually. It will be necessary, however, to have some definite scheme to work from both in form and color, in order to produce an artistic result.

The boxes will have to be painted. A deep blue would be a useful color and a good contrast to the green of the plants; black, also, would look well and might be decorated with a colored line and squares in the corners. The railings, boxes, prop-sticks and woodwork should all be made to carry out a definite color scheme.

The boxes should be filled with the best compost obtainable, and the use of a good fertilizer will help to nourish the plants and make up somewhat for the shallowness of the soil. When one comes to choosing the plants, one will, of course, try to think of those which go on blooming for a long time, as the lack of space would not allow one to arrange for them to bloom, one after the other in a continuous show, as in a country garden. One good way of keeping a plant in bloom is never to let it run to seed, but to cut off the blossoms as soon as they wither. Some plants that bloom continuously for weeks and even months are antirrhinums, nemesis, coreopsis, cornflower, stocks, nasturtiums, carnations, petunias, French marigolds, candytuft, morning-glory, and, of course, many others.

When sowing seeds or putting in small plants, one needs to have some knowledge as to the sizes to which they are likely to grow. For instance, a tiny coreopsis seedling grows at a tremendous pace into a large bushy plant, and would soon overpower a small plant, like nemesis or petunia, put too near it. Nasturtiums, also, are apt to become rather unmanageable, unless one has the dwarf kind. Carnations do splendidly and live all through the winter. On the whole, however, it seems best to go in for annuals on a balcony, and to have new plants each year, because the plants which go on year after year grow too large in time, though one cannot make an absolute rule about this. For instance, if one has delphiniums, they will probably not bloom at the first year, but each year after they do better and better, dying down to nothing each autumn.

Such are a few of the lamp shades looking forth and seeking a place in our homes. Some we may step in and buy, and others—well, with a few colors, some silk-painted médium, a tin of varnish, masses of beads, to say nothing of a few plain canisters from the nearest "bazaar," a trifle of imagination and a whole packet of perseverance, we can fashion them for our selves.

Then there will be the balcony furniture to decide upon, the deck chairs, stretched with gayly striped awning, the cushion covers of modern design, a light cane or wicker table, and probably a rush mat. A bird's bath, too, is a chance for something decorative and, though it may be used by nothing

more important than the sparrows, these little beggars are most amusing to watch, especially when four or five of them decide to bathe at once;

and, if any morning you should forget to fill it for them and they come and find it empty, they will sit on the railings and tell you about it until you are forced to get up and attend to them.

One may, in fact, find a tremendous amount of pleasure in a little garden of this sort, with the minimum of trouble. Regular watering is really the main thing needful and this should be done generously every evening, as the boxes get dry with the sun and wind. To be able to sit out with one's friends, on a warm evening, is, indeed, something to be grateful for; but, best of all, perhaps, is an early breakfast in the freshness and quiet of a summer morning, with the scent of stocks, the gay welcome of the morning-glories in the freshness and quiet of a summer morning, with the scent of stocks, the gay welcome of the morning-glories in the square.

A Group of Rare Old Laces

An exhibition of beautiful old pieces of Venetian, French and Flemish laces, held not long ago at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, showed quite clearly the development from early linen cut work and geometric designs to the elaborate gros point de Venise and to the more delicate and intricate designs of later days.

It has been said that lace is of Italian origin, although that is a statement that has been often questioned, fragments of a primitive form of lace having been discovered in Egypt. Be that as it may, it is known that Italian laces became popular throughout Europe.

The reticella or cut work, mentioned in a pattern book of Vecellio, in the latter part of the sixteenth-century, is worked upon a foundation of linen from which threads were drawn or cut away to form open spaces, according to a regular design, and the remaining threads woven in buttonhole stitch. The strip of linen to be treated was usually divided off into square or diamond-shaped sections.

A framework of bisecting bars and diagonals was made, the section of linen worked on being fastened to a strip of parchment, to hold it securely in place. These intersecting threads were fastened at the central point where they crossed, and then buttonholed over, buttonholing being added in rows, some open and some close, to form the design, which was always purely geometric.

Punto in aria is a somewhat later development, the basis of work being the same as for reticella, but the design changing from straight lines into curves, until scrolls, more or less angular, with stiffly conventional leaves, take their places, these finally developing into elaborate scrolls in high relief, known as punto tagliato or foliato, or as it was called in France, gros point de Venise.

From the simple geometric star or circle motif, one could trace the development of the heraldic device; then, later, birds, flowers and fruit, the pomegranate, tulip, iris, and carnation being particularly popular. Small cherubs with outstretched wings also appeared frequently at this stage. A notable feature of the gros point de Venise is the free-standing petals of the flowers and the free wings of the

cherubs standing out in high relief, the hair being raised also in exquisite stitching.

The French needlepoint laces were lighter in texture, many having the buttonholed hexagonal mesh characteristic of point d'Argentan. Dainty detached sprays, serpentine vines, formal vases, and pendent baskets were favorite designs, as were also medallions with bird motifs, or, often, such a figure as Justice with her scales, the medallion usually having a finer mesh than the general ground-work of the lace.

An exquisite example of point d'Argentan, a portion of a flounce made about the middle of the eighteenth century, had as pattern a formal arrangement of fruit and flowers, alternating vase and basket forms, separated by candelabra and elaborate scroll and shell devices, finished off with an elaborate baroque border. The frequent repetition of the pomegranate was thought to indicate that such lace was intended to adorn ecclesiastical vestments. More secular designs included huntsmen with dogs and stags and horns. An example of very lovely point d'Alençon lace was severely plain outside of its border, save for small flower buds and leaves scattered over a clear mesh, this style being said to have come into vogue because of the desire for delicate lace ruffles for the costumes of the day.

Specimens of old Mechlin lace were interesting, especially as that was a perfectly flat fabric, with the pattern of its floral sprays, medallions and bowknots outlined with a slightly heavier thread of a silky texture. The Flemish laces seem to be rather more conventional and solid in workmanship than the French or Italian and to show less freedom in design. A flounce of Brussels lace, however, was both delicate of texture and charming in pattern. Its filmy background was woven in narrow strips, joined together until the desired width was attained, while the sprays forming the design were made separately upon a pillow, and then applied upon the groundwork.

French laces, of the time of Louis XIV, recall the interest which his Minister, Colbert, took in developing the arts and crafts of the country, and exhibited a graceful and well-balanced design of architectural devices, combined with the semi-natural floral forms affected at that period.

In contrast to this were the decidedly naturalistic designs of the period of Louis XV, with ladies and courtiers in costume, cupids, swans and dogs. These patterns appeared in a strip of that Brussels lace which was so much liked by the French court.

HOTELS, RESTAURANTS AND RESORTS

EASTERN

Find out difference in fares to the far South resorts and Old Point Comfort.



OLD POINT COMFORT HOTEL CHAMBERLIN

The Chamberlin is one of America's greatest Resort Hotels—a luxurious home with exceptionally distinctive social activities, with the best of Southern cooking, foods and the perfection of Southern cooking, yet far enough away from the hub of every day life.

GOLF EVERY DAY ON OUR EIGHTEEN HOLE COURSE

For booklet, reservations, etc., apply to GEO. F. ADAMS, Mgr., Fortress Monroe, Va.



WASHINGTON, D. C.

17th and H Streets, N. W.

Located within one block of the White House, and principal government administrative buildings. Within walking distance of the leading department stores and places of amusement. One of the most complete and comfortable hotels in the city. Rates always reasonable. J. L. BOWLES, Manager.

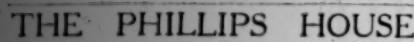


ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

ON THE OCEAN FRONT

Four stories of real American plan, with all the conveniences of a modern hotel without extravagance. Always open. AMERICAN PLAN. ALWAYS OPEN. LITERATURE AND TERMS MAILED

Edward E. Grossup, Prop.



THE PHILLIPS HOUSE

Near the Beach

ATLANTIC CITY

write for booklet

F. P. PHILLIPS

Open All the Year

Proprietor



The Wiltshire

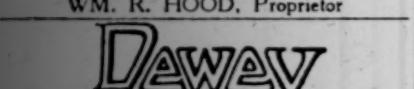
One of the Best

Moderate Rates

Garage

Ownership Management

WM. R. HOOD, Proprietor



THE PENHURST

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Ocean End of Michigan Avenue

Every Convenience—Homelike Surroundings

Moderate Rates

Garage

Ownership Management

WM. R. HOOD, Proprietor



Deway HOTEL

14th and L Streets, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Hotel with homelike atmosphere. Five minutes' walk to White House, theatres, and shopping districts.

FRANK P. FENWICK, Owner and Manager

Hotel Belvedere

Charles at Chase Street

BALTIMORE, MD.

Fireproof. Elegant. Redined European Cuisine and Service Francaise

Pure Artisan Water throughout from our well, 1000 feet deep, and all dining and tea rooms to and from all railway and steamship depots. Catering at all times and always to the comfort of guests.

CAFES

IF TASTY FOOD

IN A QUIET AND BEAUTIFUL ATMOSPHERE APPEALS TO YOU WHY NOT TRY

Sanjung RESTAURANT

Chinese-American Dishes

241-243 Huntington Avenue, Boston

Near Massachusetts Avenue

A La Carte All Hours

Refined Music

Prompt, Efficient and Courteous Service



Cafe Minerva

216 Huntington Av., Boston, Mass.

H. C. DEMETER, Proprietor

Operating also SAVOY CAFE

Excellent Food and Service

Artistic Surroundings

Music

COOPERATION URGED IN INDUSTRIAL WORLD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The course of industrial reconstruction and the nation's future depends upon the answer to the question, "Is the American public really democratic in sentiment and insight, or is it not?" declared Prof. A. B. Wolfe of the University of Texas, at the convention of the American Sociological Society here. The way out of the present conflict, Professor Wolfe declared, lies in the substitution of democratic ethics for what he termed master-and-servant ethics, in a knowledge of actual industrial conditions, and in the upbuilding of an honest and uncontrolled press. He added also an attitude of democracy on the part of employers, who would say to labor: "This is an age of organization and square deal; we recognize you as human ends as well as industrial means; we recognize whatever organization you elect to perfect for the safeguarding of your own ends. Choose your representatives where you will and we will choose ours, and let us get together in a cooperative spirit for the good of the industry and of the whole public, which is all of us."

NEW ENGLAND

THE SAVOY

SAVOY CO., Inc., Lessee

EUROPEAN PLAN

455 Columbus Avenue

Braddock Park and Columbus Sq.

BOSTON, MASS.

Tel. Back Bay 8043



STATE

Corner Suites, 2 Sleeping Rooms, Parlor,

Bathrooms, private hall—For 4 persons,

For 1 person... \$1.50, \$2.00 per day

For 2 persons... \$2.00, \$3.00, \$4.00 per day

Two Connecting Rooms, Two Parlers, Two

Bathrooms—For 4 persons, \$6 per day.

Special weekly rates and descriptive booklet on application

Excellent Restaurant: Moderate. Prices: Ladies' Orchestra

The Savoy, very centrally located, is within a short distance of all Churches, Theatres, and Shopping District. Cars pass the Savoy for all R. R. Stations and Steamboat Landings.

Hotel Hemenway

BOSTON, MASS.

Overlooking the beautiful Fenway Park

A modern hotel with the harmonious atmosphere of a private home. To ladies traveling alone courteous protection is assured.

One person, \$2.50 a day.

Two persons, \$3.50 a day.

No rooms without bath.

L. H. TORREY, Manager.



ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

CHARLES

ON THE OCEAN FRONT

Four stories of real

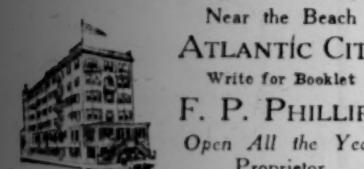
American plan. ALWAYS OPEN

LITERATURE AND TERMS MAILED

Edward E. Grossup, Prop.

Open All the Year

Proprietor



THE PHILLIPS HOUSE

Near the Beach

ATLANTIC CITY

write for booklet

F. P. PHILLIPS

Open All the Year

Proprietor



The Wiltshire

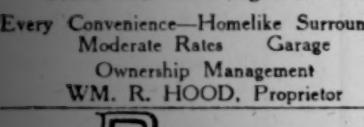
One of the Best

Moderate Rates

Garage

Ownership Management

WM. R. HOOD, Proprietor



The Vendome

BOSTON

ESTABLISHED 1911



Hotel Somerset

BOSTON, MASS.

Located on Commonwealth Av.

joining the famous

Fenway Park

European Plan: 300 rooms

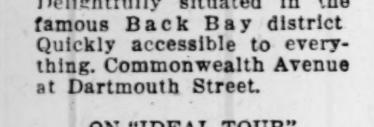
with bath and en-suites.

The Hotel is especially adapt-

ed for receptions, weddings,

dances and all public functions.

FRANK C. HALL, Manager.



CENTRAL

BOSTON, MASS.



The Virginia

Ohio, North West Corner Rush

EUROPEAN FIREPROOF

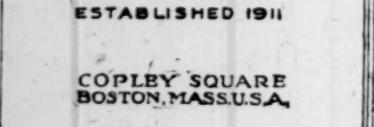
One of Chicago's best located and most comfortable resident and transient hotels. Near the Lake Shore Drive district. Ten minutes' walk to shopping and theatres.

Rates \$2.00 and upward



The Copley Plaza Hotel

ESTABLISHED 1911

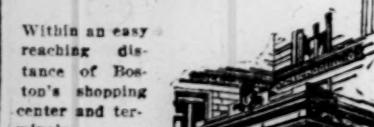


The Gladstone

6200 Kenwood Avenue

One of Chicago's favorite South Side resident and transient hotels, under the same management as THE VIRGINIA.

Rates \$1.25 and upward



The North Shore Hotel

IN CHICAGO

A hotel of distinction—beautiful in design—with an atmosphere of refinement—where there

exists an earnest regard for the comfort of our guests. Just 20 minutes from the heart of Chicago and situated in beautiful Evanston.

Each suite is furnished with exquisite taste. Table d'hôte dinners and a la carte service at moderate rates.

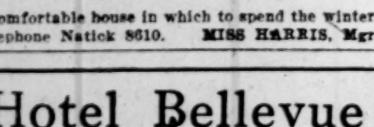
Fireproof 300 Rooms European

Chicago Ave. at Davis St.

EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

H. R. PRICE, Mgr.

Phone Evanston 6400

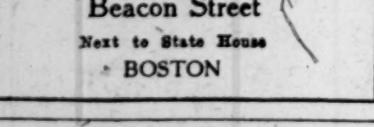


Old Natick Inn

SOUTH NATICK, MASS.

Caters to particular people, and noted

for its homelike cooking.

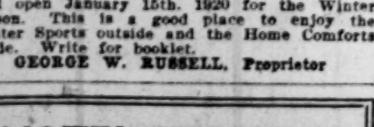


Hotel Bellevue

Beacon Street

Next to State House

BOSTON



See the White Mountains in Winter

THE RUSSELL COTTAGES KEARSARGE, N. H.

Will open January 15th, 1920 for the Winter

Season. There is a good place to enjoy the

Winter Sports outside and the Homes Comforts

inside. Write for booklet.

GEORGE W. RUSSELL, Proprietor



HOTEL WORTHY

Springfield, Mass.

"He profits most who serves best"

"A dining place unusual"

NEW YORK

Prince George Hotel

28th St.

near Fifth Ave.

NEW YORK

Geo. H. Newton Manager

Formerly of Parker House, Boston,

and Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York

CANADA CLOSES
MANY DEPARTMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario — With the view of economizing as much as possible, the Canadian Government is closing down as many public bodies which were called into existence owing to war-time conditions as is consistent with the efficient running of the country's business. One department which did excellent work, that dealing with press censorship, ceased operations on January 1. This department has been run with such tact and discretion as to win the approval of the entire press of Canada, its head, Lieutenant-Colonel Chambers being mainly responsible for that state of affairs.

The Department of Public Information was also closed on the last day of 1919, though certain activities in connection with publicity work in the United Kingdom and the United States will be continued for a time. The department was called into existence in November, 1917, two well-known Canadians, M. E. Nicholls and Dr. G. H. Locke, acting as director and associate director respectively. At the close of the war, the department concerned itself with the work of reparation and reconstruction. It has distributed hundreds of thousands of books and pamphlets, another feature of its work being a lecture bureau, through which voluntary lecturers addressed about 2,000,000 people throughout Canada in the course of a year. The department was also responsible for two regular publications, namely the Canadian Daily Record, which was circulated among the soldiers in France and England, and the Canadian Official Record, which was published in Ottawa and circulated throughout Canada.

At midnight on December 31, hundreds of orders-in-council which were passed and enforced under the authority of the War Measures Act became inoperative. The only orders in-council which remain in force are those dealing with the government control of pulp and paper, sugar, coal and wood; orders governing silver coinage and gold export; trading with the enemy and internment of aliens and the order relating to the War Trading Commission.

The business profits war tax also expired at the end of the year. During the years of the war and estimating the returns for the present year, this tax has produced a revenue of very nearly \$100,000,000, it having been the chief producer of all the special war taxes. In conjecturing whether the tax will be again imposed, it is argued in certain quarters that its reimposition will hinder the expansion of industries. It is pointed out that in the course of his last budget speech, Sir Thomas White said that within bounds the taxing of profits was not open to criticism, but that if it was carried beyond a reasonable point, "it can only defeat its purpose with consequences detrimental to Capital, Labor, and the community as a whole."

CANADA MAY HAVE
A TARIFF BOARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec — That the Dominion Government should appoint a permanent tariff board, made up of experts and not rely upon the investigations of Cabinet ministers for periodical revision, is the stand taken by the Canadian Manufacturers Association, and a circular letter on the subject has been addressed by the association to all its branches, to boards of trade and other commercial bodies throughout the Dominion.

It is difficult to see how a committee of Cabinet ministers in a brief tour could secure adequate information on which to base decisions vital to our national fiscal policy," says the letter. "Moreover, such hearings which would undoubtedly produce a mass of impractical suggestions and unverified statistics from all sorts of tariff theorists and publicity seekers would injure trade and undermine commercial confidence.

"The association has advocated the creation of a permanent tariff board for many years. All classes of business men are vitally concerned in the preservation of economic stability. Sudden changes in the tariff, either up or down, or an ill-considered rearrangement of schedules and rates, have a far-reaching effect upon all branches of commercial activity."

INCREASED CUSTOMS RECEIPTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario — The total customs revenue in the Dominion of Canada for the year ending December 31 amounted to \$169,071,034, being an increase of \$14,345,623 over the figures for last year, the total for that year being \$154,725,411. For the nine months' period ending on the same day there was an increase of nearly \$11,000,000, the month of December showing an increase of \$3,903,151. The trade figures for the Dominion for the year show approximately a total Canadian trade of \$2,350,000,000, which will about correspond with the figures of last year. For the 11 months' period for which actual figures are available, the total trade was well over the two billion mark. The total exports of merchandise reached a sum of \$1,251,094,540 and the imports were valued at \$920,077,014. Dutiable goods brought into Canada were valued at \$88,507,143 or an excess of over \$75,000,000 over the corresponding period in 1918.

MONTREAL SHIPPING IMPROVES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Quebec — A banner year in shipping in the first year of peace is reflected in the statistics which have just been placed before the Harbor Commissioners for the

Port of Montreal. In the season just closed 758 ships came to this port, and they were navigated by 46,448 seamen. Of the 758 ships, 756 were built of iron or steel, representing a tonnage of 2,174,133, and 30 were built of wood, with a tonnage of 5147. The number of trans-Atlantic vessels which arrived was 702, with a tonnage of 2,041,638, as compared with the previous year's total of 644, and tonnage of 1,910,621. Inland transportation was represented by 7499 vessels, tonnage of which was 4,357,734, these figures showing an increase of 1397 vessels and of 1,043,826 tonnage over the previous year. River and gulf traffic between Montreal and the Maritime Provinces also showed a decided improvement, the number of vessels in this category being 84, with a tonnage of 137,642, as compared with only 30 vessels and 22,861 tonnage in 1918.

LABOR PRESIDENT
ON EIGHT-HOUR DAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

BROCKVILLE, Ontario — Speaking before the Trades and Labor Council of this city, Tom Moore, president of the Dominion Trades and Labor Council protested against Canadian employers using the argument that it would be impossible to bring the eight-hour day into force until the United States had done likewise.

"When civilization was threatened," he declared, "there was no question of waiting for the United States. We should just as willing to enter the fight for social betterment, through shorter working hours as we were willing to enter the fight for democracy." Shorter hours, he added, were necessary to allow the workers to take their proper part in the social and political life.

While not condoning for an instant the recent manifestations of violence on the part of Labor which had taken place, Mr. Moore said that it had the effect of arousing the people from their self-complacency and causing everybody to center their thoughts on the causes underlying the disturbances. He believed that had it not been for the strength of trades unionism the trouble would not have been stopped where it was, but would have spread all over the country. Capital should be freer than it was and industries, such as coal mining and lumbering should not be under private control."

MANITOBA TEACHERS
SEEK A CHARTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba — The Manitoba Teachers Federation, which has already accomplished much toward securing better salaries for the profession, was recently in session here.

The members decided to seek a charter for their organization. It was maintained that incorporation would make the federation a more efficient and stronger body. Among the important recommendations brought in at the meeting were: That the minimum salary for qualified teachers be \$1200 per annum; the sub-examination fee be \$10 per day; first-class certificates be given only to university graduates; third-class certificates and permits be reduced as rapidly as possible; teachers have the right to appear before a board of inquiry when disputes arise; a chair of pedagogy be established in Manitoba University; technical education be furthered in the Province; a general traveling secretary for the federation be appointed; women teachers should have the same remuneration as men teachers for the same work; and a teachers' bureau be established to gather information as to living and other conditions in school districts.

CANADA'S REDUCED COAL OUTPUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario — Amongst other returns which have been made up to the end of the year are those of the Department of Mines, which estimates that the production of coal in Canada during the year 1919 will reach a total of about 12,500,000 short tons as compared with close on 15,000,000 tons in 1918. The production of the more valuable minerals are estimated as follows: Gold, \$16,275,000; silver, 13,500,000 ounces; copper, 118,769,434 pounds; nickel, 43,000,000 pounds; lead, 50,000,000 pounds; zinc, 38,000,000 pounds; pig iron 92,000 short tons and steel ingots and castings, 1,020,000 short tons. The total value of mineral produced in Canada during the year 1919 is estimated \$167,000,000.

LYNN, MASS.

Hodgkins' Shoe Store

SHOES For the Entire Family

J. C. PALMER, Manager 26 Market St.

Established 1865

WALL PAPERS

For Latest Styles and Highest Quality.

NOTHERY designs a feature; reprints of high grade paper at low cost. See them.

AUGUSTUS THURGOOD

38-40 CORNHILL, BOSTON

A. RONELLI & CO.

270 Massachusetts Avenue

Try our \$2.00 Silk Hose — Equal to any

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Hodgkins' Shoe Store

SHOES For the Entire Family

J. C. PALMER, Manager 26 Market St.

Established 1865

LEWANDOS

Cleaners—Dyers—Laundries

1274 Massachusetts Avenue

Telephone Cambridge 789-5751

YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS

SKATES & SLEDS

Central Sq. Hardware Co.

699 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

COLUMBIA JEWELER

Watch and Clock Repairing

10 Boylston St., Harvard Square

Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 5343.

LYNN, MASS.

Hodgkins' Shoe Store

SHOES For the Entire Family

J. C. PALMER, Manager 26 Market St.

Established 1865

LEWANDOS

Cleaners—Dyers—Laundries

22 Munroe Street

Telephone Lynn 1860

YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS

COAL

Anthracite and Bituminous and Wood

SPRAGUE, BREED, STEVENS & NEWHALL, Inc., 8 Central Square.

SALE PRICES ON

SUITS, COATS AND FURS

GODDARD BROS.

758 Market Street

LYNN, MASS.

SALE, BOARD AND ROOMS

Two nicely furnished rooms, steam heated; 20 ft. by 12 ft. front, light heat, set tub. Garage for two cars. Nice lawn with shade and fruit trees. Lot 70 ft. x 210 ft. 44 mds. from New York. Good train and trolley service. Price \$750.00. N. R. GREEN

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BY EXPERIENCED CASHIER, position where there is prospect of advancement. Have knowledge of office work, etc. The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

WOMAN desires general housework by the day. Good reference. X 87. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PICTURES, FRAMES

J. H. Miller Co. 21 Harrison Ave.

BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED

BUSINESS WOMAN desires room and board, or room alone considered. Phone Market 8206. Mrs. Russell Borden, 100 Laguna, San Francisco.

PICTURES, FRAMES

J. H. Miller Co. 21 Harrison Ave.

PICTURES, FRAMES

J. H. Miller Co. 21 Harrison Ave.

PICTURES, FRAMES

J. H. Miller Co. 21 Harrison Ave.

PICTURES, FRAMES

J. H. Miller Co. 21 Harrison Ave.

PICTURES, FRAMES

J. H. Miller Co. 21 Harrison Ave.

PICTURES, FRAMES

J. H. Miller Co. 21 Harrison Ave.

PICTURES, FRAMES

J. H. Miller Co. 21 Harrison Ave.

PICTURES, FRAMES

J. H. Miller Co. 21 Harrison Ave.

PICTURES, FRAMES

J. H. Miller Co. 21 Harrison Ave.

PICTURES, FRAMES

J. H. Miller Co. 21 Harrison Ave.

PICTURES, FRAMES

J. H. Miller Co. 21 Harrison Ave.

PICTURES, FRAMES

J. H. Miller Co. 21 Harrison Ave.

PICTURES, FRAMES

J. H. Miller Co. 21 Harrison Ave.

PICTURES, FRAMES

J. H. Miller Co. 21 Harrison Ave.

PICTURES, FRAMES

J. H. Miller Co. 21 Harrison Ave.

PICTURES, FRAMES

J. H. Miller Co. 21 Harrison Ave.

PICTURES, FRAMES

J. H. Miller Co. 21 Harrison Ave.

PICTURES, FRAMES

J. H. Miller Co. 21 Harrison Ave.

PICTURES, FRAMES

J. H. Miller Co. 21 Harrison Ave.

PICTURES, FRAMES

J. H. Miller Co. 21 Harrison Ave.

PICTURES, FRAMES

J. H. Miller Co. 21 Harrison Ave.

PICTURES, FRAMES

J. H. Miller Co. 21 Harrison Ave.

PICTURES, FRAMES

LOCAL ADVERTISING, CLASSIFIED UNDER CITY HEADINGS

PORTLAND, MAINE

Starting Monday, Jan. 12th
Continuing Through the Week

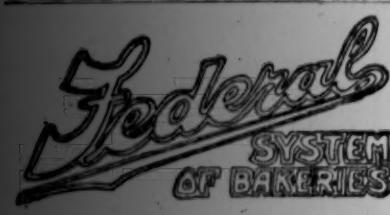
A Series of January

Clearance Sales

In All Sections of the Store

EASTMAN BROS.
AND BANCROFT

PORTLAND, MAINE



BREAD AND ROLLS

433 Congress St.,

Portland Maine

Congress Square Lunch Rooms
J. G. Langley, Manager
8 & 7 Forest Avenue, 619 Congress Street
PORTLAND, MAINE

Fashionable Furs

At lowest prices consistent
with Quality—

J. E. PALMER CO.
PORTLAND, Me.

Cowen's Corset Shop

588 CONGRESS STREET
Portland, Maine opposite Congress Square Hotel
for corsets and brassieres; experienced fitters
in attendance.

CROPLEY & ANDERSON
510 Congress Street
Ladies' and Children's Shoes and Hosiery

OREN HOOPER SONS

Complete Household Outfitters

238 Middle St., Portland, Me.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

WILKENS

Sells Diamonds and Watches

Deferred payments may be arranged

The advantage of a Third Floor location and
small expenses enables us to quote advan-

tageous prices.

THIRD FLOOR OF PITTSBURGH LIFE BLDG.

Entrance, 219 Sixth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Printers—Rulers—Binders

G. H. SHENHORST CO.



Both Telephones Court 650-681

Pittsburgh, Pa.

James McMillin Printing Co.

PRINTERS OF HIGH GRADE

CATALOGS FOLDERS

BOOKLETS LEAFLETS

BROCHURES PRICE LISTS

Phone 437 Court

SKETCHES SUBMITTED

Interior Decorators

IN ALL BRANCHES

CHURCHES, SCENERY, WALLPAPER, PAINTING

Edw. W. Learzof.

1000 BROADWAY, PHONE LOCUST 1800

L & J. W. RAWSTHORNE

ADVERTISING ART

400 FERGUSON BUILDING

Phone 2805 Court

BUY DIAMONDS

DIRECT FROM US

JOHN M. ROBERTS & SONS CO.

400-401 Market Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

KUHN & BRO. CO.

GROCERS

MEATS, FRUITS, VEGETABLES

6100 Centre Avenue, East End

FOR RENT—FURNISHED BEDROOM

Write or apply to J. HARPER, 1220 Madison Avenue, Dormont, Pa.

ERIE, PA.

ROBERTSON'S

BLOUSE SHOP

58 W. 8TH STREET ERIE, PA.

Masonic Building

During January all odd blouses, silk

negligees and silk underwear reduced

for clearance. Some Real Bargains.

THE MISSES WILLINGS'

GIFT SHOP

127 Masonic Bldg., ERIE, PA.

AMONG OTHER LOVELY THINGS HAND

MADE ARTICLES FOR THE BABY

KELSEY

Millinery Importers. ERIE, PA.

BLUE BIRD INN

HOME COOKING

119 W. 7th

WHEELING, W. VA.

Geo. E. Johns Co.

The Quality Shop

NEW FABRIC STYLES

SUITS—COATS—GOVNS

ALL THAT IS NEW AND DEPENDABLE

STYLE—MATERIAL—WORKMANSHIP

(We specialize on "Style Shop" Garments)

HARRISBURG, PA.

Hart Schaffner & Marx,
Kuppenheimer and
Society Brand Clothes



28-30-32 N. 3rd, Harrisburg, Pa.

Always the advance modes in
Women's and Misses' Ready to
Wear and fashionable clothes
for Men.

Men's and Boys' Clothing
of the better kinds at modest prices

The Globe

322-324 Market St., Harrisburg

"Our HATS
are made to a standard, NOT down to a
price."

POULTON the Hatter

5 N. Third Street

THE PENN—HARRIS

LUNCH ROOM

POPULAR EATING PLACE

NORTH THIRD STREET HARRISBURG, PA.

FURNITURE, RUGS
and DRAPERY

that leave nothing to be desired

Goldsmith's

NORTH MARKET SQUARE

Rose's

Luncheons Dinners

Fancy Cakes Ice Cream

2nd at Walnut, HARRISBURG, PA.

FISHER & CLECKNER

Shoes for Men, Women and Children

THIRD and CUMBERLAND STREETS
HARRISBURG, PA.

STECKLEY'S

Reliable Shoes

1220 N. Third St., Harrisburg, Pa.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

THE NEEDLECRAFTERS

are prepared to fill individual orders for
hand-worked articles of superior design.

FINE QUALITY UNDERWEAR

MISS SUSIE BAKER

603 Granite Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.

POWERS CANDY SHOP

Choice Confections and Light Lunches

Hot Chocolates, Creme Brulee, Whipped

Morse's Milk Chocolates

45 Clinton Ave., So., next to Temple Theater

GREAT FALLS, MONT.

The Store of Speciality

Service for Men

Women and Children

The Paris

Valley Meat Market

Theo Dullum, Prop.

Fresh and Cured Meats, Fish and

Poultry

Deliveries Leave at 8:30 and 11 a. m.

2:30 and 5 p. m.

CRABTREE'S

HIGH-GRADE CANDIES

Retail

New Location

The Gerald Cafe

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT

WM. GRILLS, Proprietor

217 Central Avenue, Great Falls, Mont.

H. J. SKINNER & SON

FARM LOANS

INSURANCE

RENTALS

JOHN L. FRESHEL

Real Estate & Insurance

507 Majestic Bldg., Detroit

DETROIT

REMINGTON SHEET METAL &

WIRE FENCING CO.

CHAS. A. VITALE

LADIES' TAILED

Latest Styles in Suits and Dresses

506 Empire Bldg., Detroit

DETROIT

HARGROVE'S

THE SHOP FOR FATHER AND SON

Featuring "Hickey—Freeman" and

"Fashion Park" Clothes, "Knapp-Felt" and Borsolino Hats

Clothing and Furnishings

For Men and Boys

Andrew Thisted—The Hub

Great Falls, Montana

of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

H. W. BENTON

Jeweler

415 Central Avenue

Pfister-Pierce Bootery

SHOES

409 CENTRAL AVE.

Great Falls Vulcanizing Co.

W. H. HICKS, Prop.

ONE OF THE BEST EQUIPPED SHOPS IN

MONTANA

Tires and Tire Accessories

9 6TH STREET S.

COLLINS

PLUMBING AND HEATING CO.

306 First Avenue South

EDUCATIONAL

MODERN GREECE AND KORYTSA

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Northern Epirus, but especially the Sandjak of Korytza, is known to every Greek as the heart of Hellenic culture and of Hellenic sentiment. This belief is not a mere poetic fancy of the Greek popular thought. It is the belief of the learned Greeks as well.

Those who have taken pains to investigate the wonder of the regeneration of the Greek race have discovered that it was in Greek culture that the Greek nationality preserved itself from decay during the 500 long years of darkness and oppression. And northern Epirus was the home and the bidding place of that culture.

In the year 1020, Corestes, the modern Korytza, was included in the Episcopate of Castoria, and it remained under this Episcopate until 1767, under the Patriarchate of Samuel III.

Korytza was small and unimportant until the beginning of the tenth century; but after that it began to grow in importance and soon became the most important center of Greek culture and intellectual activity. By this, it must not be thought that Korytza was entirely lacking in cultural life.

On the contrary, from the year 1700

the Church of the Zoodochos Pegei had been erected with its peculiar colonnade and its wonderful altar, the work of Epitrope wood carving, which developed and received an altogether aristocratic character among the Ionian islanders.

Leader in Macedonia

But, from the beginning of the nineteenth century, Korytza took a foremost position among the Greek cities of western Macedonia and surpassed even Kozana, which flourished in the eighteenth century, maintaining a lyceum in which one of the greatest teachers of that century, Eugenios Boulgaris, from Corfu, taught.

In 1724, the Cathedral of St. George was erected in the city, and a lyceum founded which toward the middle of the nineteenth century was transformed into a gymnasium. On the left wing of this gymnasium the Korytza poet, Euthymios Mitros, had inscribed the following words:

"Truly, a large number of students has come out from the school, who have devoted themselves to the sciences or the practical arts and who reflect honor on the Greek intelligence and diligence.

At about the same date, was founded the Mutual Teaching School of Korytza, and it operated as such until the year 1867, when the curriculum of the Greek schools in free Greece was adopted. According to the records of this school, already in 1867 it operated with 440 students. But it proved to be too small for the growing needs of the city, and in 1888 another municipal school was erected for 220 students.

In 1850, Korytza had its first high school for girls. It was burned down, and rebuilt by George Doses in 1882. But besides the school for girls there are two Greek kindergartens; one of these was built by the Association of Korytza; the other by a benefactor of the city, Vassilios Liatis, in 1873. Both of these are providing complete education to more than 450 girls.

All these educational institutions are maintained from the income of the Lassos fund. This common educational fund was established in 1850, while Neophyots was Bishop of Korytza. All the citizens contributed to this fund, but, mostly, the Korytza merchants and business men established in Egypt, and, later, George Bangas, who devoted his great wealth to philanthropic purposes. This fund is deposited in the National Bank of Greece.

There are also two large buildings given by George Bangas in the Place de la Concorde of Athens, whose income is used for the same educational purposes for which the Lassos fund is used. Two thousand three hundred students, young men and girls, go to these six Greek schools of the city; 75,000 francs are spent annually for the maintenance of these schools, which come from legacies of wealthy Korytzans.

Ancient Moschopolis

If we had followed a chronological order, we should have spoken first of Moschopolis instead of Korytza. For Moschopolis became one of the leading Greek centers of commerce, and intellectual activity, surpassing all the other Hellenic cities in the quality of schools, in religious and in literary achievements. It was about the year 1330 that Moschopolis became a city. Pouqueville writes that Quintus Maximus founded in the tenth century, on the ruins of the old city of Moschopolis, the town of Moschopolis, which was destined to become the metropolis of Epitrope commerce and a most important center of Hellenic learning.

Toward the middle of the last century its population was 40,000. In 1878, before its destruction by Moslem Albanian bands, it was at the zenith of its prosperity. Its institutions were unique in all Epirus and in all Macedonia. Its schools were flourishing. Its prosperity incited the rapacious instincts of wild Albanian tribesmen. The houses, built with symmetric stones, numbered 12,000. Today even its ruins evoke the admiration of the visitor.

In 1878, in three days, the Albanians looted and burned the city. Abandoned by its citizens, and always exposed, under Turkish misrule, to Albanian attacks, Moschopolis lost its splendor. What had remained of its ancient glory was, in its turn, completely destroyed in 1916 by Albanian bands under Sali Boutka.

Moschopolis had 24 magnificent Byzantine churches. Its merchants were carrying on commerce with Vienna, Leipzig, Budapest, Belgrade, Constantinople, and Marseilles, where they had even established Moschopolitan chanc-

bers of commerce, the members of which were among the wealthiest and most cultured citizens of those great European countries.

It was this material prosperity which permitted the Moschopolitan Greeks to make their city a center of Greek culture. One of their first cares was to install a printing press. They succeeded in establishing it in 1720, in the center of the city. Its ruins are still to be seen. This printing press was the second established in the Turkish Empire since the invention of type by Gutenberg.

A Greek historian writing on the development of the printing press in Greece, writes:

Moschopolis, a city situated near Korytza, in the eighteenth century, fell into prosperity, and became famous for its populousness, for its wealth, for the refinement of its citizens, for its commercial activities, for its numerous and important industrial establishments. In this city, inhabited by 60,000, which possessed a remarkable school, and which had been distinguished by a large number of men of science, there was established by the monk, Gregory Constantines, the second printing press in the Turkish Empire. It is believed that the expense for its establishment was met by all the citizens through a general contribution.

The establishment of a Greek printing press at Moschopolis shows that the civilization of the Greek Empire had not completely disappeared from the face of the earth, but that its light had been preserved in various corners of the dark Ottoman Empire.

In the quotation from the Greek historian, we note the mention of a "remarkable school." That school was a veritable academy, and propagated Greek culture, not only in the region of Korytza, but also across all of Macedonia, and throughout Greece proper. It was a magnificent structure, reared through the contributions of the citizens of Moschopolis.

It is said that the funds were collected in only one day, and that the contributions were so generous, that with the surplus funds traveling scholarships were founded for sending young Moschopolitans to study abroad ancient Greek, Latin, philosophy, theology, and mathematics.

The professors of the Academy were men of erudition, eminent teachers of classics, whose works were widely read in the largest universities of western Europe. They were constantly in touch with the great professors of these universities. It is evident, then, that those who have written that during the five centuries of Turkish domination, Greek learning had disappeared, are mistaken.

But what perhaps is more remarkable in the activity of the Moschopolitan Academy and of its professors is that the school was not merely a place where Greek youths learned Greek syntax and philosophy, and the professors were not merely teachers of grammar and literature, but they formed also an institution and agents teaching the enslaved Greeks the first lessons of political emancipation. The professors of Moschopolis were apostles of liberty, and communicated to their pupils and students their ideas on the duty of the Greeks to revolt and reconstitute a free and independent Greek state.

THE TEACHING OF PUBLIC SPEAKING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The teaching of public speaking is not quite ready for a minor degree of standardization, so the National Association of Teachers of Speech found at its recent annual convention in Chicago, when the minimum outline of a first year course in colleges and universities came up for adoption. After considerable work and not with entire unanimity, a committee delegated to the subject had drawn up a report for the convention. The first article was carried after debate.

On the second article, which had to do with the name that such a course would carry, the convention divided almost evenly, and a motion to table the report followed. The chair ruled that the motion carried with it instructions for the committee to hold over. The subject has all the signs of pressing for solution at some future time.

The desirability of a degree of standardization was urged in the addresses and debate not only from the standpoint of the normal school and the college, but also from that of the high school, where, it was said, the need was greater.

The committee report was presented by C. M. Newcomb of Ohio Wesleyan University, chairman. Professor Newcomb explained that its sections took up the following: 1, time; 2, name; 3, prerequisite; 4, number of students per section; 5, definite statement concerning a part of the content of such a course. The committee, he added, had felt it unwise to go into detail on this point. With this introduction, Professor Newcomb presented the following recommendations:

(a) One semester general course meeting not less than three hours a week. (b) Unanimous judgment of committee that its name be "Course 1—Introduction in Speech Education." (c) Prerequisite for all advanced courses except for those students who have had its equivalent as recognized by the instructor. We recommend further, where possible and advisable, that courses coordinate with the beginning course be offered to meet the special needs of certain groups of students. (d) Sections of this course to be limited to a maximum of 25 students. (e) Some general knowledge of technique of voice and action shall be incidentally taught in this course. This shall be understood to include a general knowledge of the elements of vocal expression, quality, force, pitch, and time.

After deciding to take up the report article by article, the convention moved to its consideration, and at once ran into discussion. Some of the college teachers present, who consti-

tuted most of the attendance, felt that it was impossible to unite the several elements in the field in one beginning course. An amendment was accordingly made with the purpose of setting up two coordinate beginning courses instead of one. There are two broad areas, it was urged, the constructive and the interpretative. The boys with their inclination to public speaking took to the former, the girls preferred the latter. When so little opportunity is given the teacher to work with the student, it was argued, why waste any of the time in general work; why not drive ahead with what the student seeks?

Beginning Courses

Those supporting the view that one beginning course was sufficient, maintained that it was a most important thing to work out a fundamental course in public speaking which was a department just as physics or chemistry. This fundamental course would supply a bird's eye view of the whole field of public speaking conducive to more broadly beneficial results. The single course proposal carried by a substantial majority.

Then came the question of the name of the initial course. This brought out strikingly the lack of standardization in the name of the subject. As one after another professor remarked, incidentally, on the name of the subject in his institution, the lack of uniformity developed. This, it appeared, was the actual cause of the disagreement on the name of the beginning course. The teachers did not unite on that because they were not at one on the name of the subject itself.

The first radical change made in the recommendations of the committee was the elimination of "Expression" from the committee's name. This left the course named "Introduction in Speech." Prof. T. C. Trueblood, of the University of Michigan, told the convention that such a name would open the teachers to more ridicule than had come their way since elocution, a good term, had fallen into disrepute. He could not swallow the term, "Professor of Speech." The title had previously been altered so as to read, "Introduction to Speech," and another professor took this opportunity to ask whether, since the first introduction to speech had been in infancy, if it would not be well to make it "Reintroduction to Speech."

At the debate proceeded the phrase lost favor. "Principles of Expression," sponsored by Professor Trueblood, did not win popularity, but the first part of it stuck, and when he discarded the latter part for "Public Speaking," the new title made progress. Meantime the original name had been transformed into "Principles of Speech." In a test of the strength of the three names, "Introduction to Speech" fell out sadly. Between "Principles of Speech" and "Principles of Public Speaking" the former had the advantage by two votes. It did not seem a propitious time to continue, and a motion to table the committee report quickly carried.

Prior to the unsuccessful endeavor to arrive at a measure of standardization, voice was given to some of the things such a course should contain and do, and also to the needs for standardization. Prof. Richard D. T. Hollister of the University of Michigan said that he would limit such a course to a general purpose free-for-all course for all students, one semester completed in one term, required for all advanced work. He was speaking of students in colleges of liberal arts.

The Possibilities

A general aim of such a course would be to give a vision of the possibilities of public speaking. Professor Hollister said, among other things, that the beginning student ought to have a broad view of the field. Many do not realize that it is a great field, as broad as chemistry. The beginning course should strengthen the desire for speech power, should awaken pleasure in the effective and artistic use of speech by others, should train the ear. There should be created in each student a sense of cultivation and pride in oral expression. A start ought to be made on appreciation of the masterpieces of oratory and literature. To give students the development of power to share with others the Possibilities

A general aim of such a course would be to give a vision of the possibilities of public speaking. Professor Hollister said, among other things, that the beginning student ought to have a broad view of the field. Many do not realize that it is a great field, as broad as chemistry. The beginning course should strengthen the desire for speech power, should awaken pleasure in the effective and artistic use of speech by others, should train the ear. There should be created in each student a sense of cultivation and pride in oral expression. A start ought to be made on appreciation of the masterpieces of oratory and literature.

"This is probably the first attempt in American education to duplicate the work of a university in two points so far apart. Some state institutions have established agricultural, law, teaching, and other departments in localities widely separated from the general or academic college departments, or have even gone so far as to set up independent colleges for such specialties; in Berkley and Los Angeles, however, general college work of exactly the same grade and kind is given in the same educational entity, the state university. Since a large number of students registered at Berkley have come from southern California, it is likely that with the development and standardization of the freshman and sophomore work exactly the same as that at Berkeley is provided for at Los Angeles. The branch is under the directorship of Dr. Ernest Carroll Moore, formerly professor of education at Harvard University, and later president of the normal school. The branch has been given large powers of self-direction under the guidance of an advisory committee composed of Prof. Baldwin M. Woods, Prof. Monroe Deutsch, and Robert G. Sproul, the first two being members of the faculty at Berkley, and the last being assistant comptroller of the university.

"This is probably the first attempt in American education to duplicate the work of a university in two points so far apart. Some state institutions have established agricultural, law, teaching, and other departments in localities widely separated from the general or academic college departments, or have even gone so far as to set up independent colleges for such specialties; in Berkley and Los Angeles, however, general college work of exactly the same grade and kind is given in the same educational entity, the state university. Since a large number of students registered at Berkley have come from southern California, it is likely that with the development and standardization of the freshman and sophomore work exactly the same as that at Berkley is provided for at Los Angeles. The branch is under the directorship of Dr. Ernest Carroll Moore, formerly professor of education at Harvard University, and later president of the normal school. The branch has been given large powers of self-direction under the guidance of an advisory committee composed of Prof. Baldwin M. Woods, Prof. Monroe Deutsch, and Robert G. Sproul, the first two being members of the faculty at Berkley, and the last being assistant comptroller of the university.

The need of some standardization beginning with the college was suggested by Miss Ruth Kentzler of Iowa State College. Miss Kentzler declared it was safe to say that there were as many courses in this subject in the high schools as there were teachers teaching them. The amount of credit given in college was going to influence the work in the high schools. Public speaking was almost more important in the high schools than in the colleges, because there were so many more people there. Hence it was important to encourage and improve the high school work. It is not possible, Miss Kentzler asked, to work out a somewhat standardized course as a prerequisite course so that in time it can be shoved back to the high schools? It would add immensely to high school public speaking if more definite credit could be given by the college. This shall be understood to include a general knowledge of the elements of vocal expression, quality, force, pitch, and time.

After deciding to take up the report article by article, the convention moved to its consideration, and at once ran into discussion. Some of the college teachers present, who consti-

A UNIVERSITY BRANCH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Imagining Harvard University establishing a branch at Washington or Buffalo, the University of Chicago reaching out to St. Louis or Minneapolis, or the University of California setting up an establishment for full college work at Los Angeles, 500 miles south of Berkeley!

"The last supposition has actually happened through the arrangement which culminated July 24 last in the taking over by the University of California of the properties of the then State Normal School of Los Angeles and turning that institution into a branch of the State University," says Dr. John M. Brewer, director of the bureau of vocational guidance, Harvard University.

Dr. Brewer has recently come to Cambridge from Los Angeles, California, where he was head of the department of education of the State Normal School until last July, when he became associate professor of education in the southern branch of the University of California. "It is true that at present there is provided only the first two years of college work, but it is understood that as the need develops more work will be established.

Truly a State Institution

"The University of California has 9000 students at Berkeley alone and has so many affiliations in various parts of the State that there are, aside from the new branch more than a thousand students in other parts of the State, and 60 regular members of the academic senate have their permanent residences away from the San Francisco Bay region. The 1919 enrollment was 53 per cent more than that of 1918 in spite of the fact that the Los Angeles branch cares for several hundred who would otherwise be at Berkeley. The university's influence throughout the State is shown in research laboratories, experiment stations, extension classes, short-unit courses, lecture bureaux, exhibit exchanges, and numerous other services. President Emeritus Benjamin Ide Wheeler was fond of saying that the university is not in Berkeley but in California."

"This state-wide service has now culminated in the institution known as the Southern Branch of the University of California. The State Normal School itself has had a long and useful history as one of the leading institutions of higher education in southern California. Its service, however, has been limited to the education of teachers; and other higher institutions, for the most part founded under sectarian auspices, have held the field in college training of the wider sort.

"Some 10 years ago a persistent effort was made to secure legislation for the establishment of a state university in southern California, but in that movement the State Normal School was not considered. This school has devoted itself chiefly to the preparation of teachers for the elementary schools, but has for many years offered four-year courses for the preparation of teachers in such special subjects as music, commerce, home economics, art, industrial arts, and physical training.

Work Duplicated

"All of the work of the State Normal School, under the terms of the bill creating the branch university, is to be continued in the new institution, and, for the present, freshman and sophomore work exactly the same as that at Berkeley is provided for at Los Angeles. The branch is under the directorship of Dr. Ernest Carroll Moore, formerly professor of education at Harvard University, and later president of the normal school.

"The branch has been given large powers of self-direction under the guidance of an advisory committee composed of Prof. Baldwin M. Woods, Prof. Monroe Deutsch, and Robert G. Sproul, the first two being members of the faculty at Berkley, and the last being assistant comptroller of the university.

"This is probably the first attempt in

America to centralize in the matter of administration and desirable standardization of work?

"What measure of centralization for higher education is desirable; and what measure of local autonomy?

"Why should not American colleges exchange whole courses or departments on the plan of exchange professors?

"Would it not be desirable to have summer sessions of the larger colleges in various parts of the country?

"The experience of the branch university at Los Angeles will be watched with keen interest by all friends of higher education."

EDUCATION NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine—Dr. Augustus O. Thomas, state superintendent of public schools, in a statement advocating an increase in the wages of teachers, declared that 80 schools are closed in Maine today because of teacher shortage, and if present emergencies are not met at the coming town meetings there will be 500 schools closed next autumn.

Dr. Thomas says: "I do not believe that our educational system will break down under the present strain. First, the greater percentage of our teachers are actuated by the higher motives of service and patriotism, and, second, the present generation would not let it be laid at its door by the oncoming 24,000,000 of young Americans that they were not given a square deal by their elders. The teachers must stand by the wheel while Mr. Public Citizen does for his schools just what he is doing for business. The situation is serious enough and heroic measures are needed. A 49-cent dollar and an old-fashioned wage do not go together. Many teachers are not only supporting themselves but have dependents."

Teacher Quits Work

"Superintendent Pattee of Harmony recently attended the closing exercises in one of his schools. The teacher had been expected to continue the school after Christmas and Mr. Pattee asked her the reason for not staying and was told that she found it impossible on \$15 per week to provide for herself and those dependent upon her. Therefore she was offered \$17 per week with a possibility of \$18 per week, but it was no inducement. How

THE HOME FORUM

Sitting Over My Books

All through the morning the air was held in an ominous stillness. Sitting over my books, I seemed to feel the silence; when I turned my look to the window, I saw nothing but the broad, gray sky, a featureless expanse, cold, melancholy. Later, just as I was stirring myself to go out for an afternoon walk, something white fell softly across my vision. A few minutes more, and all was hidden with descending wafers of silent snow.

It is disappointment. Yesterday I half believed that the winter drew to its end; the breath of the hills was soft; spaces of limpid azure shone amid slow-drifting clouds, and seemed the promise of spring. Idle by the fireside, in the gathering dusk, I began to long for the days of light and warmth. My fancy wandered, leading me far and wide in a dream of summer England . . .

This is the valley of the Blythe. The stream ripples and glances over its brown bed warmed with sunbeams; by its bank the green flags wave and rustle, and all about, the meadows shine in pure gold of buttercups. The hawthorn hedges are a mass of gleaming blossom, which scents the breeze. There above rises the heath, yellow-mantled with gorse, and beyond, if I walk for an hour or two, I shall come out upon the sandy cliffs of Suffolk, and look over the northern sea . . .

I am in Wensleydale, climbing from the rocky river that leaps amid broad pastures up to the rolling moor. Up and up, till my fresh brush through heather, and the gorse whirs away before me. Under a glowing sky of summer, this air of the uplands has still a life which spurs to movement, which makes the heart bound. The date is hidden; I see only the brown and purple wilderness, cutting against the blue with great round shoulders, and, far away to the west, an horizon of somber heights . . .

I ramble through a village in Gloucestershire, a village which seems forsaken in the drowsy warmth of the afternoon. The houses of gray stone are old and beautiful, telling of a time when Englishmen knew how to build for rich or poor; the gardens glow with flowers, and the air is delicately sweet. At the village end, I come into a land which winds upward between grassy slopes, to turf and braken and woods of noble beech. Here I am upon a spur of the Cotswolds, and before me spreads the wide vale of Evesham, with its ripening crops, its fruiting orchards, watered by sacred Avon. Beyond, softly blue, the hills of Malvern. On the branch hard by warbles a little bird, glad in his leafy solitude. A rabbit jumps through the fern. There

sounds the laugh of a woodpecker from the copse in yonder hollow . . .

In the falling of a summer night, I walk by Ullswater. The sun is still warm with the afterglow of sunset, a dusky crimson smoldering above the dark mountain line. Below me spreads a long reach of the lake, steel-gray between its dim, colorless shores. In the profound stillness, the trotting of a horse beyond the water sounds strangely near; it serves only to make more sensible the repose of Nature in this her sanctuary. I feel a solitude unutterable, yet nothing akin to desolation; the heart of the land I love seems to beat in the silent night gathering around me; amid things eternal, I touch the familiar and the kindly earth. Moving, I step softly, as though my footfall were an irreverence. A turn in the road, and there is wafted to me a faint perfume, that of meadow-sweet. Then I see a light glimmering in the farmhouse window—a little ray against the blackness of the great hillside, below which the water sleeps . . .

A pathway leads me by the winding of the River Ouse. Far on every side stretches a homely landscape, till and pasture, hedgerow, and clustered trees, to where the sky rests upon the gentle hills. Slow, silent, the river lapses between its daised banks, its gray-green osier beds. Yonder is the little town of St. Neots. In all England no simpler bit of rural scenery, in all the world nothing of its kind more beautiful. Cattle are lowing amid the rich meadows. Here one may loiter and dream in utter restfulness, whilst the great clouds mirror themselves in the water as they pass above . . .

I am walking upon the South Downs. In the valleys, the sun lies hot, but here sings a breeze which freshens the forehead and fills the heart with gladness. My foot upon the short, soft turf has an unwearyed lightness; I feel capable of walking on and on, even to that farthest horizon where the white cloud casts its floating shadow. Below me, but far off, is the summer sea, still, silent, its ever-changing blue and green dimmed at the long limit with luminous noontide mist. Inland spreads the undulant vastness of the sheep-sotted down, beyond them the tillage and the woods of Sussex weald, colored like to the blue sky above them, but in the deeper tint. Near by, all but hidden among trees in yon lovely hollow, lies an old, old hamlet, its brown roofs decked with golden lichen . . . Meanwhile, high in heaven, a lark is singing. It drops to its nest, and I could dream that half the happiness of his exultant song was love of England . . .

It is all but dark. For a quarter of an hour I must have been writing by a glow of firelight reflected on to my desk; it seemed to me the sun of summer. Snow is still falling. I see its ghostly glimmer against the vanishing sky. Tomorrow it will be thick upon my garden, and perchance for several days. But when it melts, when it melts, it will leave the snowdrop. The crocus, too, is waiting down there under the white mantle which warms the earth.—From "The Private Papers of Henry Ryecroft."

An Overland Route to India

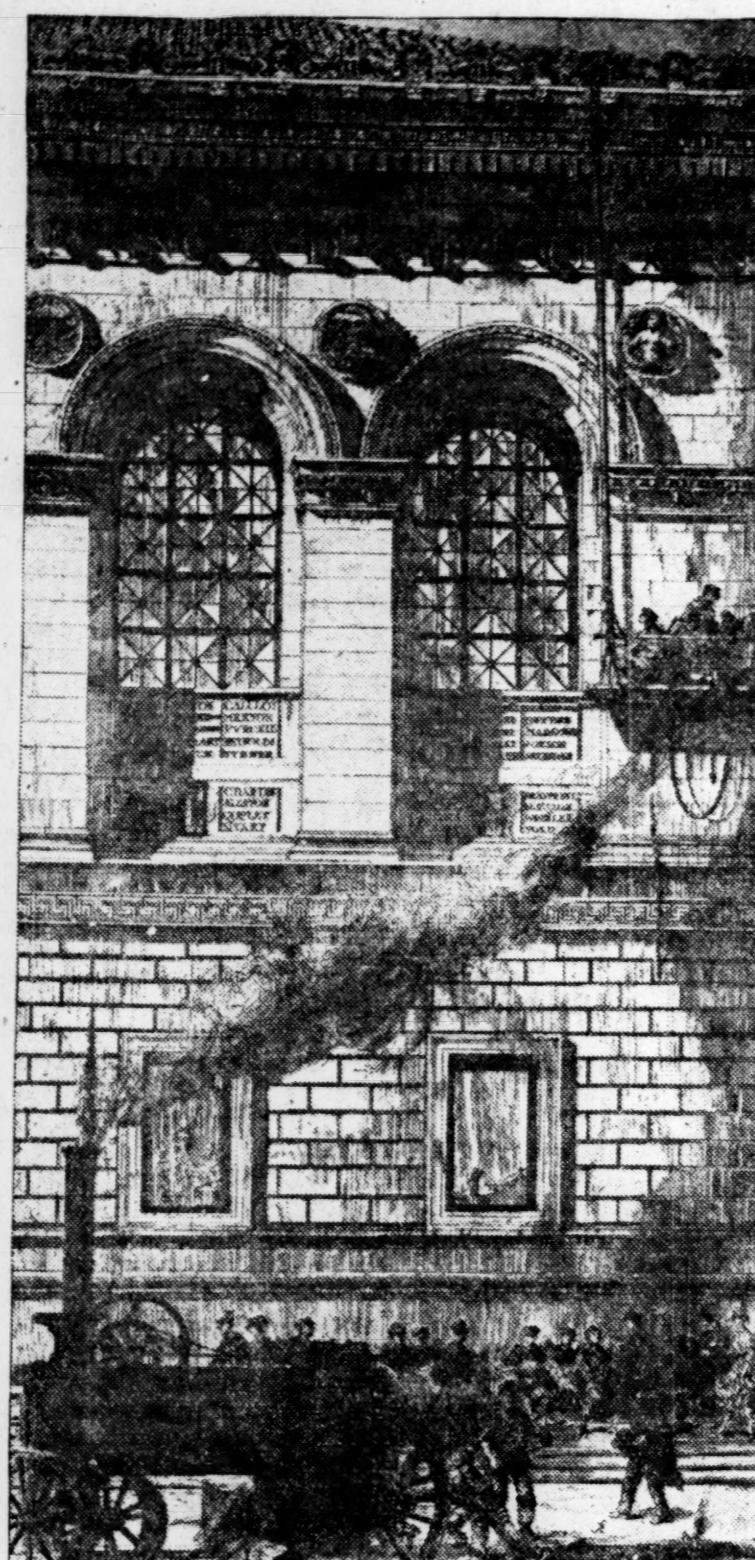
The last one hundred and ten years no traveler seems to have used the old caravan route from Aleppo to Basra, says Frederick D. Harford in the Journal of the Central Asian Society. "Its disuse as a caravan route is attributed to its unsafe nature, due to factions among the nomad tribes in the desert, and also to the hostility of the Turkish Pasha at Baghdad to caravans passing direct across the desert to Aleppo, which deprived the tribute he levied on all caravans which passed by way of Baghdad.

"One of the most notable features on the desert route is the splendid Sassanian Castle or Palace of Ukhidir, which stands alone in the desert a little to the west of Kerbela, which was visited by Massignon in 1907 and Miss Gertrude Lowthian Bell in 1909. The latter quotes a statement in a book by Carsten Niebuhr, published in 1778, that a place answering to this description was mentioned in the journal of an Englishman.

Evidently she was unaware that she could have found first-hand information about this castle in several journals, such as "Della Valle," Carmichael, and Rousseau. In the dictionary of National Biography it is stated that Gen. Sir Eyre Coote "came back to England by the overland route through Egypt, which he was one of the first to adopt, in October, 1770." The writer, knowing that Coote traveled overland, evidently took it for granted that he went via Suez, whereas Irwin mentions in his journal that he had the very same guide that traveled with Coote from Basra to Aleppo; and a further proof is the mention, in the Journal of a Tour to Hebrides in 1773, of a conversation between Dr. Johnson and this famous Anglo-Indian general, who had just returned from India "through the deserts of Arabia." The diary of this journey was published in 1860 in the Journal of the Royal Geographical Society, but the date of the journey is there wrongly given as 1780 instead of January, 1771.

"I mention these facts to show how little this overland route and the fairly extensive literature on the subject is apparently known, even to those who are specially interested in the history and geography of Arabia and Syria.

"On Maj. James Rennell's maps of western Asia the routes of a number of travelers who had traversed the desert from Basra to Aleppo or from Baghdad to Aleppo in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries are to be found, and all but one of their journals—that of Holford—were eventually unearthed either at the British



Courtesy of Grace Horne's Gallery, 146 Stuart Street, Boston
Public Library, Boston, Massachusetts, from the etching by
Fred G. Hall

Museum or in the Orme collection of manuscripts, thanks to the help of Mr. William Foster of the India Office.

"As most of the travelers were in the service of the East India Company, I was led to consult the Bombay factory records at the India Office, and found therein many proofs of the extent to which this overland route was used for the conveyance of dispatches and mails between India and England, especially in the latter half of the eighteenth century. Apart from these old authorities, I have not found any reference thereto in books published in the last hundred years or so, except by Colonel Chesney, of the Euphrates Valley expedition, and Mr. Barker, who wrote the biography of his father, the famous Consul-General at Aleppo and elsewhere in the first half of the nineteenth century.

"The diary of the Rev. Henry Teonge, Chaplain R. N., who visited Aleppo in 1766 with a squadron of H. M. ships which had called at Iskanderun while searching for Barbary pirates, gives a graphic picture of the life led by the wealthy merchants of the Levant Company at Aleppo. The Consul gave him a breakfast, when thirty-six dishes were placed on the table at once in three rows . . . In its palmy days the British factory at Aleppo comprised no less than eighty firms; in 1795 there were only four British firms there.

"The commercial value in old days of the Basra-Aleppo route is shown by the fact that even in 1751 the caravan by which Carmichael traveled carried £250,000 worth of merchandise; at this period, too, caravans of young camels for sale used to be sent via Basra to Aleppo, and Plaisted mentions, in 1757, that with the loaded camels a total of five thousand camels was made up when he traveled. The pace of a loaded camel is almost exactly two and a half miles an hour, so that it is used as the unit in computing distances in the desert—a 'camel-hour' is it called by some travelers. A small caravan took about twenty-five days, and a large caravan about forty-five days, to go from Basra to Aleppo."

The pale road winds faintly upward into the dark skies, And beside it on the rough grass that the wind invisibly stirs, Sheltered by sharp-spearèd gorse and the berried junipers, Shining steadily with a green light, the glow-worm lies.

We regard it; and this hill and all the other hills That fall in folds to the river, very smooth and steep, And the hangers and the brakes that the darkness thickly fills. Fade like phantoms round the light, and night is deep, so deep—

That all the world is emptiness about the still flame, And we are small shadows standing lost in the huge night . . .

—Edward Shanks.

midst of all the books that ever were written was a miracle as great as any on record. That an outcast should become a privileged citizen, that a beggar should dwell in a palace—this was a romance more thrilling than poet ever sung. Surely I was rocked in an enchanted land.—Mary Antin in "The Promised Land."

Walking by Moonlight

Chancing to take a memorable walk by moonlight some years ago, I resolved to take more such walks, and make acquaintance with another side of nature: I have done so . . . I shall be a benefactor if I conquer some realms from the night, if I report to the gazettes anything startling about us at that season worthy of their attention—if I can show men that there is some beauty while they are asleep—if I add to the domains of poetry . . .

Many men walk by day; few walk by night. It is a very different season. Take a July night, for instance. About ten o'clock the beauty of moonlight is seen over lonely pastures where cattle are silently feeding. On all sides novelties present themselves. Instead of the sun there are the moon and stars, instead of the wood-thrush there is the whip-poor-will,—instead of butterflies in the meadows, fire-flies, winged sparks of fire! who would have believed it? Instead of singing birds, the half-throated note of a cuckoo flying over, the croaking of frogs, and the intenor dream of crickets. But above all, the wonderful trump of the bull-frog, ringing from Maine to Georgia. The potato-vines stand upright, the corn grows apace, the bushes loom, the grain-fields are boundless. On our open river terraces once cultivated by the Indian, they appear to occupy the ground like an army,—their heads nodding in the breeze. Small trees and shrubs are seen in the midst, overwhelmed as in an inundation. The shadows of rocks and trees, and shrubs and hills, are more conspicuous than the objects themselves. . . . The smallest recesses in the woods are dim and cavernous; the ferns in the wood appear of tropical size. The sweet fern and indigo in over-grown wood-paths wet you with dew. The leaves of the shrub-oak are shining as if a liquid were flowing over them. The pools seen through the trees are as full of light as the sky. . . . All white objects are more remarkable than by day. A distant cliff looks like a phosphorescent space on the hillside. The woods are heavy and dark. You see the moonlight reflected from particular stumps in the recesses of the forest as if it had selected what to shine on . . .

It is not easy to realize the serenity of all the earth, when the moon commences to shine unobstructed, unless you have often been abroad alone in the moonlight night. She seems to be waging continual war with the clouds in your behalf. Yet we fancy the clouds to be her foes also. She comes on magnifying her dangers by her light, revealing them, displaying them in all their hugeness and blackness, then suddenly casts them behind into the light concealed, and goes her way triumphant through a small space of clear sky. In short, the moon, traversing, or appearing to traverse, the small clouds which lie in her way, now obscured by them, now easily dissipating and shining through them, makes the drama of the moonlight night to all watchers and night-travelers. Sailors speak of it as the moon eating up the clouds. The traveler all alone, the moon all alone, except for his sympathy, overcomes with incessant victory whole squadrons of clouds above the forests and lakes and hills. . . . When she enters on a clear field of great extent in the heavens, and shines unobstructedly, he is glad. And when she has fought her way through all the squadrons of her foes, and rides majestic in a clear sky unscathed, and there are no more shadows in her path, he cheerfully and confidently pursues his way, and rejoices in his heart, and the cricket also seems to express joy in his song.—Thoreau.

It was my habit to go very slowly up the low, broad steps to the palace entrance, pleasing my eyes with the majestic lines of the building, and lingering to read again the carved inscriptions: Public Library—Built by the People—Free to All. Did I not say it was my palace? Mine, because I was a citizen; mine though I was born an alien; mine though I lived in Dover Street. My palace—mine?

Did I not say it was my palace?

Mine, because I was a citizen; mine though I was born an alien; mine though I lived in Dover Street. My palace—mine?

It was my habit to go very slowly up the low, broad steps to the palace entrance, pleasing my eyes with the majestic lines of the building, and lingering to read again the carved inscriptions: Public Library—Built by the People—Free to All.

It was my habit to go very slowly up the low, broad steps to the palace entrance, pleasing my eyes with the majestic lines of the building, and lingering to read again the carved inscriptions: Public Library—Built by the People—Free to All.

It was my habit to go very slowly up the low, broad steps to the palace entrance, pleasing my eyes with the majestic lines of the building, and lingering to read again the carved inscriptions: Public Library—Built by the People—Free to All.

It was my habit to go very slowly up the low, broad steps to the palace entrance, pleasing my eyes with the majestic lines of the building, and lingering to read again the carved inscriptions: Public Library—Built by the People—Free to All.

It was my habit to go very slowly up the low, broad steps to the palace entrance, pleasing my eyes with the majestic lines of the building, and lingering to read again the carved inscriptions: Public Library—Built by the People—Free to All.

It was my habit to go very slowly up the low, broad steps to the palace entrance, pleasing my eyes with the majestic lines of the building, and lingering to read again the carved inscriptions: Public Library—Built by the People—Free to All.

It was my habit to go very slowly up the low, broad steps to the palace entrance, pleasing my eyes with the majestic lines of the building, and lingering to read again the carved inscriptions: Public Library—Built by the People—Free to All.

It was my habit to go very slowly up the low, broad steps to the palace entrance, pleasing my eyes with the majestic lines of the building, and lingering to read again the carved inscriptions: Public Library—Built by the People—Free to All.

It was my habit to go very slowly up the low, broad steps to the palace entrance, pleasing my eyes with the majestic lines of the building, and lingering to read again the carved inscriptions: Public Library—Built by the People—Free to All.

It was my habit to go very slowly up the low, broad steps to the palace entrance, pleasing my eyes with the majestic lines of the building, and lingering to read again the carved inscriptions: Public Library—Built by the People—Free to All.

It was my habit to go very slowly up the low, broad steps to the palace entrance, pleasing my eyes with the majestic lines of the building, and lingering to read again the carved inscriptions: Public Library—Built by the People—Free to All.

It was my habit to go very slowly up the low, broad steps to the palace entrance, pleasing my eyes with the majestic lines of the building, and lingering to read again the carved inscriptions: Public Library—Built by the People—Free to All.

It was my habit to go very slowly up the low, broad steps to the palace entrance, pleasing my eyes with the majestic lines of the building, and lingering to read again the carved inscriptions: Public Library—Built by the People—Free to All.

It was my habit to go very slowly up the low, broad steps to the palace entrance, pleasing my eyes with the majestic lines of the building, and lingering to read again the carved inscriptions: Public Library—Built by the People—Free to All.

It was my habit to go very slowly up the low, broad steps to the palace entrance, pleasing my eyes with the majestic lines of the building, and lingering to read again the carved inscriptions: Public Library—Built by the People—Free to All.

It was my habit to go very slowly up the low, broad steps to the palace entrance, pleasing my eyes with the majestic lines of the building, and lingering to read again the carved inscriptions: Public Library—Built by the People—Free to All.

It was my habit to go very slowly up the low, broad steps to the palace entrance, pleasing my eyes with the majestic lines of the building, and lingering to read again the carved inscriptions: Public Library—Built by the People—Free to All.

It was my habit to go very slowly up the low, broad steps to the palace entrance, pleasing my eyes with the majestic lines of the building, and lingering to read again the carved inscriptions: Public Library—Built by the People—Free to All.

It was my habit to go very slowly up the low, broad steps to the palace entrance, pleasing my eyes with the majestic lines of the building, and lingering to read again the carved inscriptions: Public Library—Built by the People—Free to All.

It was my habit to go very slowly up the low, broad steps to the palace entrance, pleasing my eyes with the majestic lines of the building, and lingering to read again the carved inscriptions: Public Library—Built by the People—Free to All.

It was my habit to go very slowly up the low, broad steps to the palace entrance, pleasing my eyes with the majestic lines of the building, and lingering to read again the carved inscriptions: Public Library—Built by the People—Free to All.

It was my habit to go very slowly up the low, broad steps to the palace entrance, pleasing my eyes with the majestic lines of the building, and lingering to read again the carved inscriptions: Public Library—Built by the People—Free to All.

It was my habit to go very slowly up the low, broad steps to the palace entrance, pleasing my eyes with the majestic lines of the building, and lingering to read again the carved inscriptions: Public Library—Built by the People—Free to All.

It was my habit to go very slowly up the low, broad steps to the palace entrance, pleasing my eyes with the majestic lines of the building, and lingering to read again the carved inscriptions: Public Library—Built by the People—Free to All.

It was my habit to go very slowly up the low, broad steps to the palace entrance, pleasing my eyes with the majestic lines of the building, and lingering to read again the carved inscriptions: Public Library—Built by the People—Free to All.

It was my habit to go very slowly up the low, broad steps to the palace entrance, pleasing my eyes with the majestic lines of the building, and lingering to read again the carved inscriptions: Public Library—Built by the People—Free to All.

It was my habit to go very slowly up the low, broad steps to the palace entrance, pleasing my eyes with the majestic lines of the building, and lingering to read again the carved inscriptions: Public Library—Built by the People—Free to All.

It was my habit to go very slowly up the low, broad steps to the palace entrance, pleasing my eyes with the majestic lines of the building, and lingering to read again the carved inscriptions: Public Library—Built by the People—Free to All.

It was my habit to go very slowly up the low, broad steps to the palace entrance, pleasing my eyes with the majestic lines of the building, and lingering to read again the carved inscriptions: Public Library—Built by the People—Free to All.

It was my habit to go very slowly up the low, broad steps to the palace entrance, pleasing my eyes with the majestic lines of the building, and lingering to read again the carved inscriptions: Public Library—Built by the People—Free to All.

It was my habit to go very slowly up the low, broad steps to the palace entrance, pleasing my eyes with the majestic lines of the building, and lingering to read again the carved inscriptions: Public Library—Built by the People—Free to All.

It was my habit to go very slowly up the low, broad steps to the palace entrance, pleasing my eyes with the majestic lines of the building, and lingering to read again the carved inscriptions: Public Library—Built by the People—Free to All.

It was my habit to go very slowly up the low, broad steps to the palace entrance, pleasing my eyes with the majestic lines of the building, and lingering to read again the carved inscriptions: Public Library—Built by the People—Free to All.

It was my habit to go very slowly up the low, broad steps to the palace entrance, pleasing my eyes with the majestic lines of the building, and lingering to read again the carved inscriptions: Public Library—Built by the People—Free to All.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1920

EDITORIALS

Public Schools Gasping for Life

WHENEVER a citizen of the United States is asked what he considers to be the chief factors in the perpetuation of the American form of government, he is pretty sure to include in his reply a reference to the public school system. Public schools in this country are the traditional basis for practical citizenship. They are looked upon as the means of making education universal in order that universal suffrage shall be intelligent. They are likewise considered to be the melting pot for the various racial ingredients of Americanism. The public schools take in all and sundry, by compulsion if need be, and in theory at least they teach the embryo citizens how to live together in mutual toleration of one another, at the same time that they provide the foundational knowledge whereby each individual shall be equipped to observe, and to know, and to act independently of others as a factor eventually in those common decisions and judgments which are the waymarks of progress for popular government. Like other features of the American system, public schools have been accepted as a fixed quantity, as established and not subject to elimination or essential change. At least, such has been the typical American attitude toward them.

But conditions of the war, and afterward, have been shaking up the American system. The dust is coming out of it. And the process has revealed the fact, surprising enough to many, that the American public schools are not a fixed quantity. If they ever were like Captain Bob's star in "Ike Paftington" they have become "unfixed." Their relationship to American citizenship may be the same in theory as it has been always, but assuredly it is far less stable and definite than of old in its practical effects. Instead of being everywhere accepted by the rank and file of American people as a matter of course, the public schools are now too often challenged as being of doubtful value. The solid procession of coming citizens into and through the public schools has been split up by class divergencies. Considerations of religion, of relative wealth, of social opportunity, of personal safety, of special interests, divert thousands of American children of school age every year into special schools, privately owned and privately managed, which inevitably cater to special requirements and hold before their pupils ideals that are inevitably colored by special interests.

Church and parochial schools are dear to the hearts of great masses of people whose regard for America is not to be doubted, and who, though perhaps only one generation away from the immigrants, unquestionably believe themselves to be just as truly and whole-heartedly Americans as the people who came over in the Mayflower or the followers of the redoubtable Captain John Smith. Yet, so far as these people represent a movement toward church and parochial schools, it is, of course, a movement away from the public schools. Not the most labored patriotic effort of church and parochial schools can put these quite in the position of the public schools, so far as concerns the general public interest. Like all special schools, they may aim to subserve the public interest, but it is always with a special reservation. So it is, inevitably, with any sectarian school, whether Roman Catholic or Protestant. So it is with private schools of all sorts, with or without a sectarian consideration. Every private school detracts from the full efficacy of the public schools. Parents who support them may have the best of reasons. In fact, in countless instances and localities in the United States today, parents of democratic leanings, with the best of American intentions, are sending their children to private schools simply because they do not dare to trust them to the public schools. Yet this practice, of course, evades the issue. However it may be condoned, as the only alternative to offering up individual children as a fruitless sacrifice, it is a makeshift. Against such temporizing should be weighed the possibilities of united action by such parents in the facing of the situation, and in some attempt to meet it jointly. For it is to be remembered that public schools afford the sharpest and most unfavorable contrasts to private schools in the districts where private schools most abound. In many districts of this sort, public schools are unsatisfactory to refined families largely for the reason that the thoughtless or reckless acceptance of the private schools has drained the others of the very ingredients that should keep the public school average high.

But conditions of this sort are not all that tend to undermine the old-time integrity of the public school system. A more acute menace is provided by an economic situation in which the inadequacy of teachers' pay is forcing teachers out of the public school system by tens of thousands. By the declaration of the Honorable Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, more than 143,000 public school teachers resigned their places in the United States last year. Mr. Lane does not hesitate to say that this "greatest bulwark against the spread of Bolshevism" through the United States is crumbling, and the immediate reason is that teachers' salaries have not kept pace with the cost of living. It is not that teachers are to blame for leaving their posts. They are not. Almost any American man or woman knows of particular teachers whose ability to obtain the living necessities at prices now prevailing has become dependent upon the finding of a job paying considerably more than they could hope to get by sticking to school teaching. In the nature of things, it has been the ablest and most versatile teachers who have gone out of the schools. This statement may be made without disparagement of those who remain as teachers; and it is to be remembered that, after all, there has been a considerable, if inadequate, increase of teachers' salaries. Nevertheless, what is now under way is perilously near a movement of the best types and best mentalities of the teaching profession into other fields.

The salary matter has brought this movement into

the limelight. But that its beginning could have been discerned before salaries became a byword there is not much question. None too soon have these things attracted general attention. There is hope, at least, in the fact that national interests are seeking a thorough reorganization of the educational system, in the fact that men who know are analyzing the situation in the magazines, in the fact that educators themselves are bringing all phases of the matter to light in their public discussions, and in the fact that the movement to give higher salaries for really meritorious teaching has already made a good start. But none of these activities will alone answer the present need. For it is clear that the American public school system is on trial. As the great common denominator of American citizenship, it is clearly in danger.

Satellite Towns

FEW questions are of more universal interest, at the present time, than the question of housing. In practically every country, directly involved in the war, building operations were largely reduced, or entirely suspended for several years; whilst the necessary work of repairing such houses as already existed was seriously neglected. All this has resulted in a very widespread shortage of housing accommodation, and in the launching of some very interesting and important schemes to meet that shortage. One of the latest is the project of the satellite town, by which Mr. Ebenezer Howard, the able advocate of the Garden City in England, proposes to meet, in part at any rate, the housing shortage problem in London.

London, of course, is always a problem by itself, and, more and more, as time goes on, does it become evident that the housing problem is not being solved by the simple process of "spreading out." Anyone who was familiar with Greater London, in the years before the war, will remember how rapidly this spreading out process was being developed; how the great tide of houses, each year, swept further afield, transforming, almost within a few months, so it seemed, many old-world villages into modern bustling suburbs. The motor bus and the tramway, together with the great development of the tube, were, of course, mainly responsible for this. But today it is coming to be seen that there is a limit to the usefulness of such expansion. For it is only the dwelling houses that have thus moved out. The great business world of London, and even its great manufacturing world, remains where it was. London at play may have more elbow room, but London at work is more crowded than ever.

And so a company has been formed, more or less on the cooperative basis, by Mr. Howard to build a satellite town, that is to say, a town complete and self-contained, and yet so near to London that its townsmen may, for all practical purposes, account themselves Londoners. Nearly 3000 acres of beautiful country have been acquired, between Welwyn and Hatfield, near the Great North Road, high ground, above the valleys of the Mimram and the Lee, and here the new town is to be laid out on Garden City lines. It contemplates an ultimate population of between 40,000 and 50,000, and all the requirements of a busy modern town are to be provided for. Well-equipped factories and workshops are to be grouped in systematic relation to transport facilities, and are to be within easy reach of the houses of the workers. The promoters maintain that garden suburbs offer no true solution to the excessive growth of big towns, and that decentralization is the only real hope. The satellite town is to be "a town that will make its own way, a town where the majority of the people will not only live but work."

The scheme has undoubtedly a great deal to commend it. London is altogether too big, and there are many who will agree with the view expressed recently by Captain Reiss, chairman of the executive committee of the Garden Cities and Town Planning Association, that, broadly speaking, there should be no further additions to the already vast Metropolitan District.

Hudson Bay Lands and the Soldier

CANADA is certainly keeping her word to the returned soldier. On many occasions during the war, when a steady stream of men was being sent overseas to maintain at full strength the Canadian forces in Europe, or elsewhere on the far-flung battle line, the determination was expressed that Canada would deal with these men, on their return, with the utmost generosity. It was early recognized that many of them would desire to make a completely fresh start; that the tremendous experiences through which they would have gone might well be expected to give them a larger outlook, in many instances an entirely different outlook, and that, where this was the case, opportunity should be given them to embark upon, and work out, the career that might seem good to them.

From the first, too, it was recognized that many returned men would desire to become farmers. For, from time immemorial, the returned soldier has "leaned toward the land." Preparations were accordingly begun to secure land for this purpose. The provinces took up the question, and the federal government took up the question. And so, off and on, during the past five years, announcements have been made of various projects to acquire or set apart land for the returned soldier, and to supply him with the wherewithal to make the utmost use of it. Alberta, for instance, made large reservations of land, whilst the completion in that province last year of the Peace River Bridge, and the consequent joining up of the territory beyond the Peace River with southern Alberta, threw open vast stretches of territory for settlement.

The most recent of these projects is the federal enterprise having for its aim the acquisition from the Hudson Bay Company of some 100,000 acres of land, suitable for settlement. There is something peculiarly appropriate about such a project. It is almost exactly two and a half centuries since King Charles II of England "graciously granted to Prince Rupert and seventeen other Noblemen and Gentlemen" a charter incorporating them under the title of "the Governor and Company of the Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay." It was in every sense of the word a royal charter, given with a royal

hand. Prince Rupert and his seventeen co-adventurers received title to a veritable kingdom, many times larger than that over which Prince Rupert's cousin reigned, at the other side of the Atlantic. The old Hudson Bay Company lands, as they stood when finally surrendered to the Dominion of Canada in 1869, were bounded on the south by the United States boundary; on the west, by the Rocky Mountains; on the north, by the northern branch of the Saskatchewan River; on the east, by Lake Winnipeg, the Lake of the Woods, and the waters connecting them. The company, whilst it surrendered its empire, still retained title to vast stretches of country, a certain amount around each trading post, and not less than one-twentieth of whatever land might be surveyed and laid out for settlement by the Canadian Government within fifty years from the date of the surrender. This fifty-year period is now reached, and a great settlement of all outstanding claims is about to take place between the federal government and the company. The 100,000 acres for the returned soldiers is evidently one of the first moves toward such a settlement.

The Resources of Maine

THE plan to produce a motion picture showing the resources of Maine should be of very general interest. It may very well develop into a new form of relief from the usual sentimental stories of the screen, and also into a way of encouraging the better use of little-known opportunities. If it is to do the former, however, there is no real need for stringing the presentation of Maine's attractions on a makeshift story. The real quality of the right kind of book of travel does not depend on narration so much as good description and exposition. Just as there is a large public today which demands non-fiction, where not so long ago there was a much smaller one, so there must be, sooner or later, a large audience for motion pictures that are in no sense stories. For this to be, however, such a picture should not be used as a mere filler between the ordinary plays, as travel features are used at present, but should have a place of at least equal dignity and importance with the latest screening of a popular novel. Only in this way can such a film as this, which is to show the varied resources of one of the states of the American Union, be really worth while.

Maine is, indeed, a good state to begin with. Its timber lands, its canneries, its shipyards, its potato fields, its harbors, all have immense possibilities, not merely for presentation on the screen, but for further actual development. The same will finally be found to be true of any region. Compare the desert parts of western America, where the great need is for more water, with the sections of abandoned farms in New England, where there is plenty of water, but apparently discouraging conditions of other sorts. Certainly there must be worked out a way for equalizing these resources. The proper presentation of methods for using the resources at hand is bound to do much for every locality. Such places as the great valleys of Oregon, Idaho, and California have long been active in their features advertising. Now many another community, in New England, for instance, can use similar or even better methods for the developing of what has not hitherto been fully used in its own midst. Each region is entitled to think well of its opportunities.

The Edgware Road

THERE are, of course, all manner of ways of approaching the Edgware Road. And if there is one thing certain above all others about the Edgware Road, it is that it must be approached. No one could ever travel along it for any distance, or view it on the map, and entertain the idea, for an instant, that the Edgware Road would ever descend to approach any other road. It is not that the Edgware Road was once Watling Street, and is thus entitled to reverence as one of the oldest roads in England. The Edgware Road, in spite of its long history, claims respect for what it is, and not for its past. It is that, all the way, from the Marble Arch to Edgware, some eight miles away, it never turns once to the right hand or to the left, but cuts its broad swath through town and country as straight as a ruler.

London, of course, is famous for the grand highways which, for many centuries, have run out of its midst into the country, but none of them, not even the Great North Road or the famous road to Windsor, are to be compared to the Edgware Road, at any rate, in this matter of directness.

But the Edgware Road has many other claims to distinction. In the course of its four-mile or so journey through London, whether as Maida Vale or Kilburn High Road or any other of its many aliases, it manages to present a series of pictures, all different in their way, and yet all having this one thing in common, the ceaseless activity, the tremendous crowds, and the never-ending traffic, back and forth, of London. Is it not Bernard Shaw, in one of his plays, who pictures cockney, far away in a foreign land, asking to be "given," in unhesitating preference to anything he had seen or might yet see, "the Edgware Road on a Saturday night"? And the Edgware Road on a Saturday night, somewhere, say, in the neighborhood of Kilburn High Road, is something to be remembered, for crowds, for shops, for shopping, for motor busses, for trams, for arc lights, and for a hundred and one other things for which the real cockney, whether at home or in exile, has a most profound affection.

But then, for the cockney, not only is there the Edgware Road on a Saturday night to be held in happy remembrance; there is the Edgware Road, a very different road, on a "Bank Holiday Monday." Then it is a road before anything else. The shops are all shut, and the crowds, in any and every kind of vehicle, are making for the country, for the Welsh Harp at Hendon, and, in these days of motor busses and trams, for far beyond. They spread themselves over the fields round by the Silk streams at Hendon. They leave the Edgware Road at Colindale, and wander over the field paths and through little narrow lanes, all so strangely untouched, to Mill Hill and Totteridge, and so back again, maybe, to the road, still the Edgware Road, at Edgware. And, of course, the road does not end here; for Watling Street

ran on to St. Albans, and, from St. Albans, the Verulamium of the Romans, straight across the kingdom to Wroxeter, near Shrewsbury. But shortly after it leaves Edgware, it makes its one solitary bend, turning sharply to the right at Brockley Grange. A mile or so further on, however, at Elstree, it takes up its old line, once more, and so runs straight on until the great brick tower of St. Albans Abbey comes into view.

Notes and Comments

THE announcement that, for purely artistic reasons, the Paris Municipal Council has just refused to auto-busses and trams the right to display external advertisements carries a twofold interest. In the first place, it is somewhat remarkable that aesthetic considerations should have carried such weight as to counterbalance the loss of the not inconsiderable revenue involved, though the fact that this should have been the case augurs well, perhaps, for the future beauty of the large cities of the world. In the second place, it is difficult to see wherein these massive vehicles are rendered any more attractive, from the strictly artistic standpoint, because they are stripped of an added exemplification of utility, in the form of the advertisements. In fact, the comment by one of the councilors who opposed the ruling seems to have been perfectly logical, when he wanted to know "why what is allowed on walls becomes intolerable and ugly when placed on a moving monster which is so ugly in itself that nothing can deface it."

DATES palms grown from shoots that were imported from Algiers are now abundantly bearing fruit in the Coachella Valley of California. In its growing, the date crop is indeed picturesque. As a staple, however, it is hardly so well known in America as in the Levant, where for untold centuries it has been almost as important as wheat. Though it would doubtless take more than numerous dates and olives to make a Garden of Eden, still these are supposed to have been factors in that delectable condition of things. In mid-winter it is pleasant to think of such a crop as this growing near a town called Mecca in the United States.

THE employment of a "real typewriter" in a London orchestra by a Russian composer of ballets has caused much concern among certain critics, who regard it as a sign of modern sensationalism. There would seem to be little cause for alarm. The typewriter, whether in its capacity to make music or to attract attention, has already been far outclassed by the cuckoo, quail, rattle, tin trumpet, and other noisy novelties formerly introduced by such conservatives as Haydn and Romberg. Of course, these two masters mercifully gathered their feathered fowl and other sensations into one grand symphony and labeled it the "Toy Symphony." Modern concert-goers, however, are accustomed to other methods. They delight in the glorious pandemonium of the "1812" overture, with its choir of detonators and its obstreperous innovations in the percussion field. They rejoice in the Straussian upheavals that demand an array of new and terrible instruments. Typewriter tapping is surely a mild form of sensationalism, at a period when the use of a "Grosse Bertha" as contrabass might be regarded by an audience with perfect equanimity.

FOR many years, tax collectors in Boston have given heed to something besides their oath of office, which required them to collect what was due the city, including poll taxes. Politicians and collectors have usually taken in about 35 per cent of the amount due, and blandly announced that the rest was uncollectible, or would cost too much in the getting, and there the matter has rested. Not so with the present collector, who, after announcing that constables would be sent out to arrest delinquents, found, to his surprise and satisfaction, that there was a great rush to pay rather than be incarcerated. Evidently all that was needed was a sign that he meant what he said.

LECTURING, the other day, on "Our Oldest Dominion: the Part It Has Played and the Part It Is Destined to Play in the Empire," Lord Morris told his London audience a number of things about Newfoundland hardly less interesting in the United States than in England. Newfoundland, said he, can easily supply the entire British Empire with fish, purchasable at half the price that prevailed before the war; and Newfoundland, again, can supply the needs not only of Britain but of the whole world for iron, during a hundred years. "Intelligent development," to be sure, would be necessary to exploit the wealth of Newfoundland, under water and underground, and at the present time such exploitation is only in its beginning, and has no more than "touched the fringe of that great fishing industry in which lie the possibilities of cheap food for England."

STRIKES are not confined to Europe and America, in these stirring times, for it seems that the Chinese are striking on account of the rise in price of their staple diet, rice. This increase is said to be on account of a decided shortage, for the imports at Hongkong this year are less than half the amount of last year's. Japan is the culprit who has bought up the supply and deprived the rest of this port's buyers of their normal supply. It is commonly understood that a Chinaman can live on a handful of rice, and it would be interesting to know what the Oriental waiters in the Chinese restaurants in America think of the western peoples who demand, merely as a side dish to their chop suey, rice sufficient to maintain a Chinaman for a 15-hour workday.

THE Palais Royal is wondering how much longer it will be expected to put up with the two structures standing between the Palais and the Galerie d'Orléans. They were put up in war time for war uses. The Palais Royal is therefore fully in its right in demanding their prompt removal. Mr. Léon Berard might very well inaugurate his advent at the Beaux-Arts by a clearance of all the unsightliness which are a legacy of the war. It would be a popular move with the Parisians.